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Formerly Millard's Review

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AS CHINA VIEWS HER TRADE WITH AMERICA

AMERICAN consuls, commercial attaches, trade commissioners and special investigators have written many volumes dealing with the development of trade between the United States and China. Now for a diversion we have an important and significant work on this subject written by a Chinese, Mr. Shu-lan Pan, B. A. (St. John's) M. C. A. (Harvard), Ph. D. (Columbia), who under the title of "The Trade of the United States with China," has presented some new viewpoints which should be of value in the future commercial relations of the two countries. The book which consists of some 330 pages is published by the China Trade Bureau, Woolworth Building, N. Y., and is dedicated to the late Mr. Kan Chiu-nam who prior to his death in Shanghai a few months ago was prominent in the tobacco trade in China. Commercial relations between China and the United States have now been in existance for a century and a half, the author tells us, and this long period of 150 years naturally divides itself into four periods: (1) the informal or non-treaty intercourse from 1784 to 1844; (2) begins with the year 1845 when the treaty of Wanghia was signed and ends with the Sino-Japanese war of 1895; (3) begins in 1895 and ends with 1913, a period of disturbances and severe competition; and (4) begins with the opening of the European War and is called the period of rapid expansion.

IN the first three periods of Chinese-American trade relations, China played a passive part, "but now she has begun to play an active part in buying and selling as well as in the carrying trade—therefore since 1914 we have entered a new era in the trade between China and the United States," states Mr. Pan; and throughout the work he goes deeply into the subject and spares neither the feelings of the Chinese nor of the Americans in his criticisms of mistakes which have been and are being made. The book is not propaganda but a genuine contribution toward the study of an important subject and needless to remark should be read by all business men who desire to know whither they are drifting. On page 4 is an interesting and hitherto unpublished extract from the report of Major Samuel Shaw who was a super-cargo on the *Empress of China* which hoisted the first American flag in Canton in 1884.

"The Chinese were very indulgent toward us. They styled us the new people; and when by the map we conveyed to them an idea of the extent of our country with its present and increasing population, they were highly pleased at the prospect of so considerable a market for the product of theirs."

HOWEVER, we are principally interested in the present situation and the author's ideas regarding the future prospects of the China-American trade. "During the ten-year period since 1914, both the American imports from China and the exports thereto have increased in volume two and a half times, when allowance for price inflation has been made. We see, therefore, the increasing importance of American trade with China as created under the new conditions arising from the war." Then turning to the prospects of Japanese competition for China's trade, Mr. Pan says,

> "But in spite of Japan's strenuous preparations the United States is now in a highly advantageous position in its competition for Chinese trade. Spinning mills and factories, knitted goods, soap, glass, and other simpler forms of industries are now springing up at a really remarkable pace in China. Japan, naturally, feels more keenly the effect of all this competition from China itself than any other exporting country. Unless the industrial activities of Japan take a tremendous forward step in the near future, Japanese exports to China will be gradually crowded out by the native products of China, for the simple reason that the large proportion of Japan's exports to China are products of the simpler forms of manufacturing industry—the very kind which China can herself produce now or very soon. The steady advance of industrial China is, however, a good thing for America. It will be some time before China attains the height of complex industrial activity which prevails in the United States. Meanwhile the more China develops her simpler forms of industrial activities, the greater will be her demand for machinery, steel and iron products electrical appliances, chemical products and such other things as the United States is better able to furnish, and these are the very articles which Japan cannot now hope to compete with the United States. Therefore, except for the few years of war, and, possibly the year or two immediately succeeding it, Japan has not gained much permanent benefit from the sudden stoppage of European supplies to China. In many departments of iron and steel manufactures and in chemical industries, Japan had not attained any marked advance; she could hardly supply her own needs in some of these products."

THE significance of this Chinese viewpoint on American and Japanese competition for China's trade needs only to be read and pondered upon to be appreciated and after this the author turns to the competition of the Americans and the British in China,

> "With the close of the war the British naturally came back and now the keenest competition between American and British trade interests is carried on in the Chinese markets. During the five year post-bellum period, British trade has been steadily on the increase, the annual average being three hundred and twenty-two million Haikwan Taels as against two hundred and ten millions in the previous quinquenium. Her share has recovered somewhat, although it has not as yet attained its pre-war percentage. The number of her firms trading in China is increasing and that of her residents in China carrying on trade greatly exceeds that of the American residents. As regards her ability to supply what the growing industrial China now needs, her competing power is just as strong as that of the United States. It is, therefore, rather difficult to predict whether British or American trade is to come out ahead. In one direction at least Great Britain still has an advantage over the United States in the competition. British merchants in China have long experience and a clear insight of the market and financial conditions. Their connections are exceedingly well established, while the American traders have had comparatively little experience in China's commerce."

MR. Pan also devotes considerable attention to the prospects of German competition and states that Germany's natural advantage of cheapness of production which enables her to outsell and underbid other countries is offset by the "deplorable political conditions and chaos now prevailing in Germany——which makes her advantages doubtful." The author then informs us of something quite new and that is to the effect that it is China's intention to raise the tariff upon German goods from ten to one hundred per cent which will make it difficult for German goods to compete with those of America and Britain who have treaty relations covering the tariff issue. We wish it were possible to reproduce the book complete in these columns, but that is impossible, so the next best thing is to recommend its careful perusal by merchants and also by officials interested in the changes and transitions taking place in this market. Without question it is one of the most significant works on this subject which has appeared in recent years.

THE ASIA SOCIETY AND THE PAN-ASIAN MOVEMENT

WE see no reason why anyone should get excited or why newspapers should resort to large headlines because a few Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos and Indians get together in Shanghai and form a society for the promotion of the so-called Pan-Asianism. If our information is correct some sort of an organization having as its object the promotion of "Asiatic" culture has been in existence in Shanghai for some time but no one paid any particular attention to it until recently when an inspired dispatch from Tokyo called attention to the Shanghai Asiatic Society, stating that this was the beginning of a movement which was bound to spread all over the Orient and the purpose was to urge "all Asiatics to cooperate against the so-called White despotism and arrogance toward Oriental nations," and concluded with the significant sentence that "Japan will, of course, take the lead in this great movement and an attempt will be made to get the sanction of the government authorities to carry through the object of this movement."

OBVIOUSLY the reason why certain elements in Japan are now reviving interest in the Pan-Asiatic movement is to be found in resentment at the methods used by the U. S. Congress in legislating against the immigration of Japanese laborers into the United States. There is nothing strange in this: it always happens when Japan receives what she considers to be a rebuff from some Western Power and this reminds us of Verse 2 in the first book of Samuel, Chapter XXII, "And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him; and he became a captain over them; and there were with him four hundred men." And in this same connection it is also interesting to refer to a recent cartoon reproduced in the *Literary Digest* from the German *Kladderadatsch* in which America is quoted as saying to Japan after the passage of the recent immigration law, "Why so excited, Brother Jap? I am only looking after your interests, in accordance with your own policy: "Asia for the Asiatics!""

IT is not our intention to go into the subject of Pan-Asianism. Whole libraries of books have been written on this fascinating subject in recent years by writers who have pointed with alarming gestures to the possibilities of an uprising of the "vast populations of Asia against the West," and so on. The trouble with all of this propaganda is that there is no unanimity of opinion in Asia as to the real meaning of "Pan-Asianism." Certain it is that when Chinese and Japanese get together for a consideration of common action against the so-called

aggressions of the West, they are not thinking the same thoughts. Pan-Asianism or "racial-equality" when propagated by Japan means but one thing and that is the making of Japan the head of a movement which would subject all of Asia to the control, military and economic, of the Japanese Empire. Neither the Chinese, nor the Filipinos, nor the Indians think of Pan-Asianism as meaning just this. The Koreans who have been under the control of Japan for more than a quarter of a century do not think of Pan-Asianism in these terms. Anyone who questions this statement should talk with some of the Korean revolutionaries who reside in the foreign concessions of Shanghai. These men state most emphatically that in case Japan got into serious trouble with a Western Power that most of the Korean nationalists would be found on the side of the Western Power and against Japan. At the present time much is appearing in the Japanese newspapers regarding the imprisonment of several political agitators from the Island of Formosa who dared to petition the Japanese government for the right to form a local government in Formosa and to send representatives to the Japanese Diet.

THERE is no questioning the fact that Japan has modified her policies in respect to China since the Washington Conference. Unauthorized Japanese troops have been withdrawn from the continent of Asia. Japanese military control over the province of Shantung has been surrendered. As an American writer was quoted in these columns a few weeks ago, "Whether Japan's conversion is of the heart or of the head is not so important as that its works are as of one converted. It is more important however, whether it was prompted by reason or fear. If Japan has given up aggression only because it was not strong enough to carry it out against the opposition of America and England, then a shift in international relations may cause it to revert to its old policy. If Japan has given up aggression because convinced at last that only a policy which wins China's friendship will gain China's trade and access to China's resources, and that those are ample compensation for political hegemony, then it can be expected to have abandoned Imperialism for good."

THERE is a field for a genuine Pan-Asian movement and there is no questioning the fact that such a movement if based upon genuine humanitarian motives would be welcomed in the West as well as in the East, but in spite of recent modifications of Japanese policy in respect to China, the fact remains that Japan does not as yet practice racial equality as between Japanese and Formosans, Koreans or Chinese. Recent protests of organizations of Chinese in Kobe and elsewhere in Japan sent to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai against deportations of Chinese from Japan and mistreatment during and immediately following the earthquake of last fall have the effect of a wet blanket when Japan tries to stir up antagonisms in China against America's blundering action in respect to the immigration issue. Furthermore it may be remarked that Japan has shown no indications whatever in respect to a cancellation of the provisions of the Twenty-one Demands of 1915 which apply to Manchuria. When Japan can convince the rest of Asia that Pan-Asianism and the slogan of race-equality mean *absolute* equality for all of the countries and races of Asia combined with fair treatment, then only may we expect any spontaneous development of genuine Pan-Asianism. And when that time comes no nation of the West need have any fears regarding the purport of the movement.

WHEN THE BOYCOTT TOUCHED THE PROFIT NERVE

WHEN the Japanese patriots were looking about for a means of punishing the Americans for their rudeness in passing the immigration law which contains a clause prohibiting the immigration into the United States of Japanese laborers, they hit upon the movies. Here was an American article which Japan could well do without and as a result of the agitation Japanese movie houses which made a feature of American films were forced to sign an agreement to give them up. Producers of Japanese films, we imagine, were not altogether neutral in the agitation, since they stood to gain by the ban on American films. Now after a few weeks of the boycott on American films, we read in the *Japan Chronicle* for July 31 that the boycott has been abandoned, the reason being very frankly stated by the movie house proprietors that the boycott was costing them too much money. "Since they ceased to show American films there has been a marked decrease in the number of patrons. That this decrease is not simply due to the hot weather is testified to by a comparison of the number of visitors to the Asakusa cinema halls during the three days following July 15 (the festival days for Tokyo citizens) with the number during the corresponding period of last year. While last year some Yen 150,000 was realized by these halls, the earnings this year were only Yen 45,000."

BOXING IN CHINA

BOOKS written on the Philippines by Americans have pointed with pride to the fact that the Filipinos no longer draw a *bolo* from their belt and plunge it into someone's back to prove an argument but, instead, double up their fists and want to fight. This is true to a considerable extent and is certainly an improvement in many respects; but, inasmuch as a fight to the average city man is not so much the question of a set-to as one of jails, courts and newspaper publicity, the popularization of boxing has other aspects than the reduction of knifings and murders. So there is reason to be interested in present attempts to develop professional boxing in China. Shanghai life would certainly take on increased interest if ricksha coolies and the coolie class in general, instead of seeking satisfaction in the good old *wala wala*, informing the public for several blocks of the smallness of their aggravator, were always on the *qui vive* to settle differences with their fists. This interest would not be confined to foreigners but would include Chinese as well.

EFFORTS to promote boxing in China have centered in Shanghai, and the patronage thus far has been very largely foreign. However, the promoters well realize that big money from professional boxing will only come through Chinese interest in it. And, just as Filipino enthusiasm for boxing was aroused by Filipinos not only competing in the ring, but successfully competing; so will Chinese interest be aroused by the development of Chinese boxers capable of meeting all-comers. There are those who believe the Chinese incapable of becoming successful pugilists, but there were Americans in the Philippines not so long ago who would have gotton a great laugh out of a prediction of the present day

accomplishments of Filipino boxers, one of whom won a world's championship right in New York city some months ago. There are millions of sturdy, agile Chinese who daily undergo far more physical punishment for a few coppers to live on than they would for considerable sums of money in the prize ring. When realization of this is brought to the coolie class, there will be a stampede of Chinese boxers. And from among them there are certain to be good ones. When *Gnau Kau't Sau* and *Ba Tling Yu* have fought their way to some prominence and are pictured on billboards and in newspapers in the act of delivering a hay-maker, these will be imitated in idle moments before the mirror by houseboys, clerks, and even by the Chinese office manager who would like to drop his board of directors for at least the count of ten. That is the way boxing took hold in the Philippines and the way it is bound to take hold in China, some day.

BRITISHERS years ago saw these possibilities which the Americans in the Philippines have realized, and in their dealings abroad set up the *tabu* that it was vulgar for Britishers to mix with the natives of other lands except financially or with a stick or gun. The Chinese, too with all their democracy have successfully raised barriers between coolie and gentleman. This business of man to man whoever he may be is a purely American conception and reality, and works out pretty well in America. However, there is room for wonder just how, in view of ignorance and numbers, it is going to work out in China.

New U. S. Immigration Law Interferes with Chinese Student Transportation

Eighty odd Chinese students going to American colleges, and Shanghai steamship offices and the travel department of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank are seriously embarrassed by the delay in putting the new United States immigration law into working order. The clause in the immigration act by which students are allowed to enter America, reads: "An immigrant who is a *bona fide* student at least 15 years of age and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of study at an accredited school, college, academy, seminary or university, particularly designated by him and approved by the secretary of labor, which shall have agreed to report to the secretary of labor the termination of attendance of each immigrant student, and if any such institution of learning fails to make such reports promptly the approval shall be withdrawn." The department of state recently supplied American consuls with the following instructions in regard to the vise of students' passports: "An intending immigrant claiming the status of student who is at least 15 years of age, and who desires to enter the United States solely for the purpose of study at an accredited school, college, academy, seminary, or university, may file with a consular officer an application for a non-quota immigrant vise. His purpose, however, shall have previously been communicated to the secretary of labor and the student shall have designated the institutiion at which he proposes to study. Consular officials may when requested, transmit the inquiry and the documents of the prospective student to the department of state for the secretary of labor, who in accordance with the provisions of law, shall designate and approve the institution which the immigrant expects to attend. Notice of this approval by the secretary of labor will be communicated to the secretary of state who will in turn inform the consular officer in regard thereto and authorize the consular officer to issue the vise."

The eighty students, some of whom have been in Shanghai awaiting authorization to proceed to America since early in July, have cabled the department of labor, stating the college in which they intend to study and requesting its approval. The steamship companies which have been holding bookings open from boat to boat for six weeks have also sent urgent cables to the labor secretary, and Consul General E. S. Cunningham of Shanghai has done likewise; but just this week have some colleges been approved. Without mention of the expense and inconvenience to which Chinese students awaiting transportation in Shanghai have experienced, it is now doubtful whether or not they will be able to reach America in time to enroll in the colleges of their choice and receive credit for the first semester's work. Consular officials in China received application blanks for the non-quota student vises a few days ago, so that all that holds the students in China now is approval of the colleges by the department of labor. The approval is merely a matter of form, and can be cabled to China once granted, so that all interested are kept waiting with suspended breath on the speed of the U. S. labor officials. The students who have secured their transportation through the travel department of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank and are now awaiting transportation to America, with the cities to which they intend going, are given below:

To Chicago, Ill., Tsang Yih 曾益, Chuchia Henry Wang 王志 .

To Jacksonville, Ill., Chung Ping-lien 鍾品蓮.

To Urbana, Ill., Loh Yuang Kuang 陸榮光, Tseng Pang-hsi 曾邦熙, Charles K. Hsiao 蕭家幹, Yang Tao-yu 楊道腴 Yang Chao-hsiung 楊兆熊, Edwin Puchu Wu 吳蕭初, T. L. Chien 錢祖齡, Wang Chen-fang 汪誠芳.

To Brunswick, Maine, Yih Wei-tan 葉爲耽.

To Cambridge, Mass., Lu Ysu-yi 盧祖貽, Ma An-hwa, 馬安華, Yen Kyung Paung 嚴經邦, Li Iok-yoong 李郁榮, Chen Tsai-ming 陳在明, Chin Po 金溥.

To Boston, Mass., Wm. Y. L. Shao 邵幼廉.

To Ann Arbor, Mich., C. P. Wang 王傳璧, Kenneth N. L. Chang 張玉麟, Chas. H. Kao 高君湘, Yao Hsi-tsen 姚錫琛, Yu Yet-ming 余一鳴, Lee Jui-yuen 李銳元, Chwang Hsiao-cheng 莊效震, Y. T. Tseih 威元中, Chang Ching-rwen 張金潤, Wong Ke-ping 黃閑平, Chien Wei-tsung 錢慰宗.

To Auburn, N. Y., Zia Zong-san 謝頌三.

To Ithaca, N. Y., Wan Chia-sien 萬册先, Yang Tso-dau 楊左鋾, Joseph C. Young 楊鉅, Koo Ekay K. 顧亦僧, Wang Yuen-kong 王元康, Peter K. Hsu 徐百樑, Chance C. Wang 王慶禧, Lai Ket-tsoi 黎傑材.

To New York City, N. Y. Dakodd C. Wang 王大珂, Wu Jui-nien 吳瑞年, Tai Chong-tsao 戴昌藻, Tao Hsien Mo 道賢模, Fho Hsi-hsiung 霍錫熊, Lee-che Liu 劉理墀, Tseng Hsiao Lu 曾學魯, Mao Chi 毛起.

To Nashville, Tenn, Richard T. C. Loh 陸鼎傳, Shen Chi-ch'uan 沈濟川.

To Seattle, Wash., Duncan Beng 滕圭, Mao Chungyi 毛仲一, Sun Dan 孫鐽.

To Madison, Wis., C. Chen 陳章, San Chi-jay 單基乾, Hsiao Yuen 蕭遠, Kuo-hsiu Chen 陳國鏞.

To Schenectady, N. Y., Shu Zeu-yi 許受益.

To Indiana, Qweh Hsiu yen 郭興燕.

To Baltimore, Maryland, Y. Y. Ying 應元岳.

To Austin, Texas, Kwia Boo-tsung 桂步聰.

To Bridgewater, Mass., Wong Kuo-hsiu 王國.

To Northampton, Mass., S. C. Young 楊瑞卿.

To Lafayette, Indiana, Hou Chirhsiun 侯啓煊.

To New Haven, Conn., Li Chen-nan 李振南.

To Brookhaven, Miss., Wang Li-fang 汪麗芳, Wu Wei-lien 吳, Bang Vaung-tsien 彭望荃.

To Bloomsburg, Pa., Wang Yuan-chieh 王元傑, Mrs. James, 吳宋瑞蘭.

To Delaware, Ohio, Go Ging-ting 高振貞, Sybel Lee 李舜訇, 余寶箓.

To Berlin, Ohio, Hou Loo-tuk 夏露得.

The American Consul-General at Shanghai on August 13 received a cable from the Department of State notifying him that the following institutions have been approved by the Secretary of Labor for students going to the United States:

Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy & Science, Phila, Pa.
Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Washington Missionary College, Takoma Park, Maryland
West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia
Bliss Electrical School, Takoma Park, Maryland
Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
The Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
International Education Board, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
Christian Brothers Academy, Albany, N. Y.
The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.
School for Nurses, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

Student applicants intending to proceed to the approved institutions who have formerly submitted applications to the Department of State will receive visas immediately. Supplemental lists are expected periodically from the Department. Students applying for immigration visas under the new law will be required to present a letter or other evidence from the institution which they intend to enter, showing that they will be admitted thereto, and also a medical certificate from a reputable physician known to the Consulate General.

Putting the Outcasts to Work

BY HO CHIEH SHIANG

TO encourage industrial development, mitigate crime and make the lower elements of society into useful citizens in a constructive way, has been responsible for a novel institution, the China Industrial Training Works, which recently was established in Shanghai. It is a factory as well as a benevolent institution. Its primary purpose is not to teach theories but to teach manual crafts thereby enabling one to earn a living. The China Industrial Training Works was established in 1921 and is located a little south of the Kiangwan Railway Station. At present it consists of two main divisions, the Industrial Refuge for the unemployed and the Model Factory. The origin of both factors and their relation to each constitute an interesting phase of Chinese social development.

This institution was originated by General Lu Yung-hsiang, formerly Defense Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung and now Director of Rehabilitation of Chekiang province. During General Lu's administration, he was deeply impressed by the prevalence of crime in this thickly settled section of China. Robberies were of almost daily occurrence. Public peace and order were endangered and innocent people were subject to continual annoyance. General Lu thought that persons without property and family responibility, are likely to pursue a life of idleness and finally drift into crime.

Need of Institution

For one reason or another, people in the various parts of the country are attracted to Shanghai. Failing to obtain employment combined with economic pressure many honest persons are driven to adopt drastic measures which accounts largely for the steady increase of the criminal class which in turn is largely responsible for the perilous state of the communtly. Although there is a regular police force for the patrol of the city and a garrison for the protection and defense of the port, yet they are unable to cope with the situation. Therefore some permanent measures must be adopted to relieve the situation.

With these things in mind, General Lu organized an industrial refuge for unemployed and destitute people. The object could not be realized without considerable money so General Lu induced the Boards of Interior and Agriculture to approve the organization of a lottery, called the Chinese Benevolent Association. Debentures were sold in all provinces of China. One half of the proceeds of the debenture issue were applied toward the financing of the refuge. Hsu Shi-ling, a local merchant, now compradore of S. Moutrie & Co., was employed to put the plan in execution. When General Lu was transferred to the Military Governorship of Chekiang province and General Ho Feng-ling became the Defense Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung, he took over the work of completing the enterprise. The China Industrial Refuge for destitutes constitutes one of the two main divisions of the China Industrial Training Works. At present, there are five departments: engineering works, toy factory, brush manufacturing department, carpet works, and twine and cord factory. In these five departments, about five hundred workmen are employed. These people come from various parts of the country and all of them formerly were classed as "destitutes." Mainly they are composed of uncontrollable sons of families whom the factory accepts upon the request of the parents; the grown-up adults from the Anti-kidnapping Association who were once the victims of kidnappers; and ex-criminals. Generally the latter class comes from the International Mixed Court and the Native District Tribunal; and they are sent there by the courts after the expiration of their term of imprisonment. No one can be admitted to the factory unless the following requirements are fully met: First, there must be a formal letter from some official organization or a written request from a family; Secondly, the age of the person sent in should be above 14 and below 35; Thirdly, he must be able to pass a physical examination. The question of what he will do after he is admitted, is solved, not by himself but by the management of the factory. Usually his age and physical condition decide the case. After the choice of work has been made and one is fully recognized as a worker in a department, he enjoys all the privileges of the factory. He is provided with all the necessaries of life befitting to his personal status. The factory feeds him, shelters him and clothes him with a suit of blue uniform.

The period of apprenticeship is three years, during which he is not allowed to see the world outside and is compelled to devote his entire time and energy in training himself for the craft which will be his future livelihood. Permission to be interviewed by persons other than members of the factory is not easily obtained and even correspondence with persons outside has to undergo the supervision of the head of the department in which he works. After three years of painstaking training, he is supposed to have completed the apprenticeship, and another additional three years' service with very slight compensation in the factory is required in order to make up the loss the factory has sustained in training him. Then he can leave the factory and work for himself.

Strict Regimen

Criminals and vagabonds are generally very lazy and reluctant to exert themselves. Since they have once enjoyed a listless and unexacting life, they find it hard to settle down. Many try to escape. In order to prevent possible attempts at escape a regular police force composed of 40 men and subject to the control of the factory is provided for the general patrol and inspection of the precincts. To insure the good health of the workers, the management of the factory has established a hospital, with several Chinese doctors with Western training in charge. Drinking and smoking are absolutely prohibited. A night school is maintained within the factory. The recitation hours begin from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. throughout the week, as the inmates have to work from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. in the day time. The faculty of the school is eight in number and are all competent. The currticulum of the school consists mainly of Chinese, arithmetic, English and some elementary principles concerning vocational crafts.

All these things entail a great amount of money. Besides, the constant increase of incoming workmen demands a permanent and ready fund in hand for use. From the time of apprenticeship up to the time of becoming a productive factor, the factory has everything to loose and nothing to gain. Besides providing board and lodging, the institution has to sustain much loss by unnecessary waste of materials by the new hands and because of the crudeness of the articles produced. Constant expenditure of the limited fund endangers the very existence of the factory. In order to insure its stability and continual existence, the organizers devised a constructive scheme to prevent ultimate bankruptcy. This was the establishment of the model factory which, it is to be remembered, is the other of the two main divisions of the China Industrial Training Works. The purpose of this establishment is three-fold; first, to help finance the Industrial Refuge; second, to raise a young man in vocational work enabling him to support himself by honest means; and third; to encourage industrialism in the country. The capital of the model factory is $2,000,000 which consists of several loans advanced by banks and commercial firms in Shanghai. These loans are to be reimbursed out of half the proceeds of another lottery. The factory is under the management and supervision of a Board of Directors consisting of eleven persons. General Lu Yung-hsiang and Defense Commissioner Ho Feng-ling, are the chairmen of the Board, and Messrs. Chu Pao-san, ex-chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, Wang I-ting, compradore of the Sino-Japanese Navigation Company, Sung Han-chang, cashier of the Shanghai branch of Bank of China, and several other leading business men of the city are directors. Mr. Hsu Shi-ling is the general manager as well as a member of the Board of Directors. All these directors render their services gratuitously and are not paid even for travelling expenses.

Model Factory

At present, the model factory consists of 12 departments; the printing works, tooth brush factory, optical glass factory, sheet-metal forming works, toy factory. rubber factory, engineering works, lantern factory, and carpet works. Like the departments of the Industrial Refuge, each department is under the superintendence of a head and engineer. There are more than 600 people working in these various departments, among whom about ten per cent are female, their work being generally confined to the tooth-brush factory. Forty per cent are regular wage-earners and the remainder are composed of students and apprentices, the former coming from well-to-do families, while the latter come from benevolent institutions. The conveniences and privileges offered to the workmen in the industrial refuge are equally enjoyed by the laborers of the model factory. Both the students and apprentices are required to specialize in some kind of work for a period of three years and upon the successful and satisfactory completion of the training, the factory issues a certificate of graduation to each of them. The factory makes no discrimination between the students and apprentices. The articles produced by the various departments of both factories are displayed for sale in an office in Nanking Road where wholesale orders may be placed. The goods are all highly finished and virtually equal foreign commodities. Therefore they claim a good market in various parts of China. The profits from these products are entirely appropriated to the industrial refuge. Thus a steady and reliable fund for the financing of the latter is secured.

Strenuous Efforts to Prevent Serious Famines Next Winter

TO China's many woes of late, the heavens have made a most serious addition in the almost incessant rainfall which has descended on most of the provinces of China since early July. The loss of life and property which has already resulted from the devastating floods following the rains has been sufficiently terrible, but the immediate calamity will be paled to insignificance by the famines which are certain this coming winter unless adequate relief measures are devised and carried out with the utmost dispatch.

Hsi Ho, near where the dikes have just broken west of Tientsin. Thousands of coolies were patroling and strengthening this dike day and night to keep it from breaking and flooding their homes and farms. The crops outside the dike were 15 or 16 feet below the level of the river.

The provinces worst affected are Chahar, Suiyan Chihli, Shantung, Honan, Szechuen, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Fukien and Kwangtung, A report issued by the International Famine Relief Commission on August 6 stated:

"Reports are arriving from all parts of Chihli province Honan province, Hunan province and Kwangtung province as to the conditions there, and these statistics give every indication that the situation is more serious than was at first realised. Great efforts are being made to awaken the Chinese public as to the necessity for concerted action, and it is to be hoped that they will give their best support to the activities of the Chinese Red Cross and the China International Famine Relief Commission, both of which are organising to cope with the possibility of widespread famine in the provinces referred to during the winter months.

A few marooned and partially flooded villages.

"The China International Famine Relief Commission is receiving daily reports from sources all over the afflicted areas, and they have instituted a publicity and statistics department to handle the same. They have invited Mr. Lawrence Impey, whom many will remember as late engineer to the American Red Cross China Famine Relief and to the China International Famine Relief Commission, to act as director of publicity and statistics, and it is felt that this department will be able to render a great service to the famine sufferers and to the general public in the present emergency."

The Cabinet on August 8 decided on the following five means of raising funds for famine relief work:

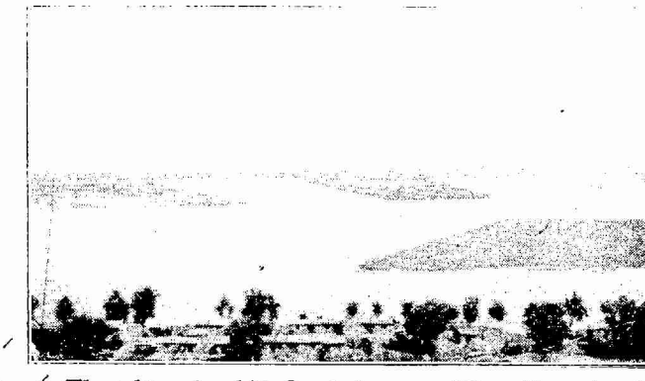
(1) Ten per cent surtax on the import and export duties at Chinese Maritime Customs throughout the country shall be levied.

(2) Ten per cent surtax on the duties which are now being collected at customs in the interior, the freight taxation office of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and other taxation offices throughout the country, shall be levied.

(3) The term during which the above surtaxes are to be levied, shall be from six months to one year.

As for the surtax to be levied through the Maritime Customs, it will be enforced by the Ministry of Finance subject to approval by the Diplomatic Body.

The situation in Tientsin and the vicinity has been perhaps the most serious, possibly excepting the Charhar district where some 3,000 persons were drowned and damage estimated at $20,000,000 done. Tientsin remains in imminent danger. On August 3, dikes on the Hsi-ho broke at Yangliuchan, a few miles from Tientsin which was for the time being relieved due to the water being let off into an extensive depression between the river and the Grand Canal. However, the water continues to rise in the Grand Canal and if the Canal dikes burst, the whole area between the sea and the canal will become a vast lake. Soldiers of General Feng Yu-hsiang are receiving hearty praise for the work they have been doing in erecting emergency dikes around Tientsin.

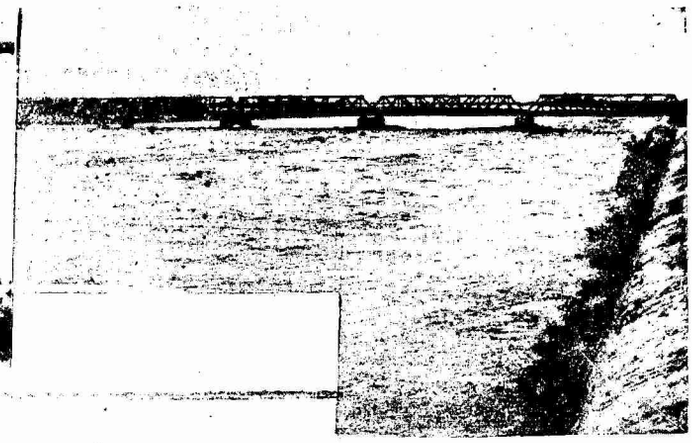


The edge of a big flooded area. The village in the foreground is already marooned and the farm lands are slowly being flooded.

The people of Wuchang, just south of Hankow, are not laying responsibility for the damage done to them, entirely to the gods. They are going after the contractor who recently was paid $11,000 for building protecting dikes which failed to hold. Before the work was finished, the merchants complained of faulty material and "squeeze," and following the bursting of the dike a spirited meeting was held at which it was decided to request the government officials to make certain persons directly responsible for the disaster. It was also decided to erect a stone at the point where the dike broke with the inscription *Stone of Evil Government.* The action of the Wuchang people suggests the query as to just how much of all the flood disaster all over China is attributable to misgovernment, and how much longer the victims will stand for it.

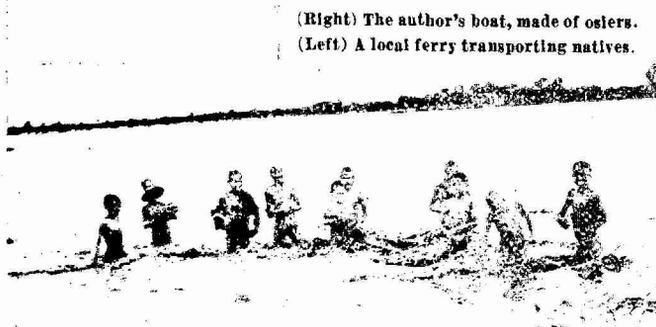
The Vickers-Vimy plane in which the trip was taken through the courtesy of the director of the Chinese Air Administration. The group of four are John Goette, Chung Mei; Walter C. Whiffen, Associated Press; H. J. Timperley, Reuters; and H. B. Elliston, Bureau of Economic Information.

The flooded area, Paotingfu. Water stretches away to the far horizon.



The Yung Ting Ho in full blast under the Peking-Hankow railway.

(Right) The author's boat, made of osiers.
(Left) A local ferry transporting natives.



A flooded area northwest of Tientsin, the water has subsided a little and trees are appearing in the midst of the waste.

From the ripple around the bathers can be seen the force of the stream.

Flooded river in North China, both crops and villages being almost totally destroyed.

All that is left of a river dike. The break can be seen on the right.

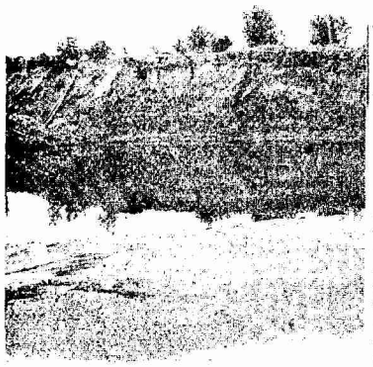
Group of refugees

Broken dike with refugee huts

Flood water of the Yung Ting Ho.

A family of refugees camped on the dike with nothing but what they stand in.

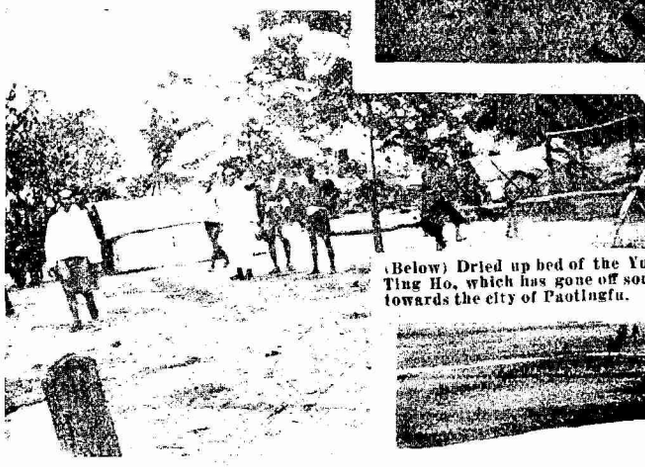
A few refugees have been fortunate enough to borrow mats and build a rough shelter for themselves where they can await better times.



The broken end of a river dike after the flood had subsided somewhat.

(Above) Plain still flooded, villages in background.

(Left) A plain from which the water has receded.



Refugees from outlying regions of Tientsin take refuge on high ground.

(Below) Dried up bed of the Yung Ting Ho, which has gone off south towards the city of Paotingfu.

The flood has left a waste of sand across what were arable fields.

Another group are camped on a river dike that is not yet broken

A typical scene along the Ta Ching Ho, where crops must be ruined

Spending the Boxer Money

BY CHARLES DAILEY

"MY wife is forever asking me for money," used to be the stock remark of a comedian on the American variety stage.

"Poor fellow," consoled his companion. "Whatever on earth does she do with it all?"

"I can't imagine, I am sure. I haven't given her any yet.'

It is pretty much the same way with all the remitted Boxer indemnity money one that is rolling in upon China these days. Although not cent thus far has become available, there are rising on every side newer and grander Tsing Hua institutions, new railways are building, surplus troops are being dissipated in a riot of road construction, flood prevention and what not and a great controversy is being waged as to just how all this money is to be spent. It is on the whole a very good form of mental gymnastics and serves to keep one's mind off the rainfall that has turned all North China into a quagmire. Even the Down-With-Unequal-Treaties League has been compelled to get out of the spotlight.

Among most of the returned students there is an active agitation for the continuation of the form of higher education that has developed under the original application of the major portion of the American indemnity and this school finds greatest expression because of its numbers. But there are others who also are returned students and while in no measure wishing to deny Western education to the newer generations are in favor of an increase of the lower and middle schools and aiding the Chinese in the development of the simple rudiments of education in their own language and classics—a foundation upon which ten or more may build where one may benefit to-day.

The schools of thought are as wide apart as the poles, but there is room for hope in the discussions. All factions are trying to get control of the money, and some unquestionably with doubtful motives. In the end some of the money, either directly or indirectly, must find its way into the pockets of the politicians, yet there seems to be no doubt that a considerable trend of thought opposes devoting all the money into the channels of higher education.

Soviet Recommendations

We find on one hand that Ambassador Karakhan, having some right to express an opinion in behalf of the Russian indemnity, tells the representatives of the Teachers' Union of the Eight Government Colleges and Universities that some part of the money his government is to return might profitably be utilized for the study of the conditions of the farmers of China, thus paving the way for the improvement of rural life. Enemies of the Soviet form of government quickly affect to see in this an attempt to Bolshevize China.

"No illusions should be cherished as to the Boxer Indemnity sums being in any sense intended to replace the budget of the Ministry of Education or to alleviate the budget of that department," said the Soviet Envoy. "Anyhow, I am strongly against it. The Boxer funds must be used for educational purposes otherwise unprovided for in the actual departmental estimates—in other words, for purposes either of enlarging the existing educational schemes or creating new ones.

"It must be said with reference to present social and economic conditions of life in China—and in particular the life of the peasants—the fundamental class of people of China—and of the laborers, that their interests are not studied at all and are, so to speak, outside the scope of research of economists and politicians. The Chinese farmers constitute 80 per cent of the population; they are the backbone of the country—its fundamental class, upon whose shoulders China has lived until this day as one sole nation, with all her culture and her national peculiarities. This peasant class supplies live material to all the spheres of Chinese life—soldiers to the army, workers to the mills and factories.

"The sciences that have been applied to study China have left this basic class out of their scope. Neither do the foreigners who make a very careful study of China and the economics of the country pay attention to the farmer, for they study China from a quite peculiar angle. They are interested in the external trade, the natural resources of the country—in other words, in all they can profit by for their own selfish ends.

"For my part, I believe that a portion of the Boxer Indemnity should be apportioned for the study of the Chinese peasant and workers and I very earnestly request you men of education to consider this all-important scientific and educational problem."

Naturally all this is condemned as but a bit of Bolshevist propaganda—an attempt by Russia to dictate how the Boxer Indemnity shall be used. Propaganda or not, Russia certainly has as much right to suggest how the remitted indemnity shall be used as has the United States, which specified education, although in indefinite terms.

Railway Schemes

We now come to another phase of the situation—the alleged efforts of the militarists, as personified in General Wu Pei-Fu, seeking to obtain control of the Boxer funds for their own plans in a grandiose scheme of railway construction. This too is much misunderstood, for although Wu Pei-Fu is admittedly a poor politician he never yet has been successfully accused of misusing money for personal ends. Wu Pei-Fu always has been in favor of railway construction, of road building, of tree-planting and like flood-preventives, and of the agricultural development of the great barren stretches in western China as an outlet for the struggling millions of Chihli, Shantung, Honan and other congested provinces. He sees in better communications China's greatest hope. If it be said that the railways he proposes have strategic military value the answer may be returned that no means of communication is lacking in military value.

Three lines of railway always have particularly impressed Marshal Wu, and even before his rise to power these lines have been consistently advocated by experts. Not one of the ideas is original with him. One of these lines—most expensive of construction—is that which would connect Hankow with the vast riches of Szechwan province, now virtually undeveloped because of the dangers of navigation of the Yangtze gorges. Another—a great link of Empire—is that which would connect Hankow with Canton. A third and newer line, the one most bitterly opposed by military enemies of the Chihli party, is a route along the North bank of the Yellow river connecting the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow railways. It is just as important, both commercially and strategically, as the corresponding line on the south bank of the Yellow river and known as the Lung-Hai. It is in a sense an extension of the Peking Syndicate line.

Wu Pei-Fu believes that a portion of the Boxer indemnity now to be unconditionally released might with profit be utilized for the construction of this latter route, which presents few engineering difficulties and would be less expensive of construction or operation than the other two routes mentioned. To his suggestion there has come a storm of disapproval, led by the teachers of the eight government-aided schools, who in their zeal for higher education are likely to become as much of a menace to the best interests of China as the militarists they so freely condemn.

Support of Wu Pei-fu's Plan

Championship of Wu Pei-Fu's plan has been undertaken by the National Association for Road Improvement, which body is headed by one of the most-famous of Chinese returned students—a distinguished Yale graduate in the person of Dr. C. T. Wang, a man who whatever else may be his failings has accomplished much for China. He was the delegate to Versailles who held out against the signing of the peace treaty; it was he who as a negotiator and administrator brought about the Shantung treaty, and it was he, despite the the apparent failure at the eleventh hour, who brought about the present treaty with Russia that is so greatly in China's favor. In association with Dr. Wang are Foreign Affairs Commissioner Hsu of Shanghai, Sze Liang-Tsai, editor of the Shanghai *Shen Pao* and numerous other Chinese who are neither militaristic nor obstructionistic, and on the other hand are strong advocates of education. Acting in behalf of the organization Dr. Wang has circularized the country with a telegram setting forth the association's idea of the use of the returned Boxer indemnity funds. In part this telegram says:

"General Wu Pei-Fu is the first man who suggested the idea that the returned portions of the Boxer indemnity should be used for constructing railways, instead of using it for educational purposes only. The suggestion is an excellent one, for the railways will surely earn profits which can in turn be well appropriated for educational purposes. If the returned portions of the Boxer indemnity are to be devoted to education alone, which is not in itself a productive or profit-earning enterprise, what is to become of education in China when all the funds are exhausted? * * * On the other hand, if the returned portions are all invested in railway construcion the educational funds of the country can depend upon the income of the lines built. Such an arrangement * * * is nothing less than finding a permanent endowment for Chinese education in the future. Besides, railways constructed will help improve the communications in China and remove much of the provincial barriers.

* * *"Both Generals Feng Yu- Hsiang and Hsiao Yao-Nan have telegraphed their approval of the suggestion. * * * The Central government will depend much upon your

(House of Representives) approval to negotiate with the foreign powers successfully for the use of the funds for railway building."

It may be said in explanation that the plan contemplates the setting apart of a fixed portion of the revenues of the railways for an educational fund. The all-for-education faction contends in reply that as evidenced by the conduct of several of the railways, the earnings will be seized by the militarists and that nothing will be left for upkeep, to say nothing of education. These forget that quite possibly the scheme contemplates the control of these revenues in foreign banks, just as are those of the Peking-Mukden and some other lines.

View of Teachers' Union

The Union of the Teachers in the Eight Government Schools has lost no time in trying to spike the guns of the railway constructionists and the teachers position is best described in the cablegram they sent to the members of the British Parliament. It reads:

"We are very grateful for the return of the British portion of the Boxer indemnity, which China had otherwise to pay according to the 1901 protocol. At present the military men in China have proposed to make use of the funds for railway construction. We are strongly opposed to this proposition, for we well know that it is not their real intention. The civil war in China would continue indefinitely if the funds should fall into their hands under this convenient pretext. With your permission and in all sincerity, we beg to suggest that the British portion of the Boxer Indemnity should, when returned, be devoted to educational and cultural purposes only. Your approval of this suggestion will improve the cordial friendship between China and Great Britain."

The Union is said to have obtained from Ambassador Karakhan a definite assurance that none of the Russian indemnity shall be used for railway construction, and of course the American funds are ear-marked for education. Japan pledges her indemnity for "cultural relief." The French portion is to be used to rehabilitate the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

All the plans of the educationalists contemplate the use of the Boxer funds for higher education only. No one seems to have thought of China's greatest need—common schools. Hence the masses in China display no interest. Some day some one will come along with a proposal something like this: An appropriation for common schools out of the Boxer funds, conditioned upon a like appropriation each from the Central and Provincial governments, under untrammeled administration of the remitted funds, in which the foreign powers might properly have some say and with the hearty approval of the Chinese.

Peking, August 6, 1924.

National City Bank Has Billion of Resources

Total resources of the National City Bank, as revealed by the report to the Comptroller of the Currency of its condition as of June 30, place it again in the class of billion-dollar institutions, this time in its own right. During 1919 and 1920 the bank, which has for some years ranked as the largest American banking institution, had resources exceeding $1,000,000,000, but its position was "inflated" by borrowings at the Federal Reserve Bank, ranging from $54,000,000 to $140,000,000. Its latest statement, giving aggregate resources as $1,027,055,890, shows not a cent owing to the central institution.

Charles E. Mitchell, president of the bank, is not inclined to attach too much importance to the figures, but recognizes that the report represents the passing of a milestone in its history.

"There is little to be said about the report," said Mr. Mitchell. "The most significant thing about it is the picture it draws of the general banking condition. It tends to show that to-day the banks of this country are in better shape than ever before to carry on the financial work that they, as banks, are expected to do. It does not necessarily mean that the bank's assets will stay constantly above the billion-dollar mark, for a bank's resources like car loadings or steel tonnage rise and fall from month to month."

The bank's statement shows liquid assets in excess of $830,000,000, including $100,639,000 cash, $147,833,000 due from banks, bankers and the United States Treasurer, $537,000,000 in loans, discounts and acceptances of other banks and $80,000,000 in United States government bonds and certificates. Deposits are reported at $841,000,000, while the capital, surplus and undivided profits of the bank aggregate $94,100,000, an increase of $1,114,000 in undivided profits in the last quarter.

The New Constitution of China: a Criticism

BY DR. FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA CONLU

The National Finance—Under the present Organic Law of the Philippines, the Jones Law, no money can be paid out of the public treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. All money collected on any tax levied or assessed for a special purpose shall be treated as a special fund in the public treasury and paid out for such purpose only. The new Chinese Constitution does not include provisions of this nature. The only provision existing, which does not seem altogether satisfactory, is the following:

"Art. 109. The introduction of new taxes and alterations in the rate of taxation shall be determined by law."

The introduction of new taxes is quite different from the appropriation of money out of the public treasury.

The work of administering the financial affairs of a state involves a continous chain of operations, the several links of which are: (1) estimates of revenue and expenditure; (2) revenue and appropriation acts; (3) accounts; (4) audit; and (5) reports. In my previous article in *The Review*, I said that the Provisional Constitution did not contain any provision on government finance. In any constitutional form of government it is highly desirable that provision be made for what is known as the "Budgetary System," according to which the estimated expenses of the government for the coming fiscal year are brought together, classified, justified, and the proper modes of raising the revenues demanded by them set forth in a single document annually presented to the legislature by the executive. Together with these estimates and recommendations should of course go a complete and voluminous statement of all the financial operations of the government for the preceding and current fiscal year.

Passing the Budget

Probably in agreement with my suggestions, the following provisions have been incorporated into the new Permanent Constitution:

"Art. 112. An estimate of the annual expenditures and receipts of the nation shall be prepared in the form of a budget by the government, to be first submitted to the House of Representatives within fifteen days after the opening of the sessions of Parliament.

"In the event of the Senate amending or rejecting the Budget passed by the House of Representatives, it shall request the concurrence of the House of Representatives in its amendment or rejection; if such concurrence be unobtainable, that which was originally passed by the House of Representatives shall form the Budget."

The last paragraph of Article 112 is indeed a special feature of the new Constitution. In other constitutionally organized states, a budget, to be put in force, must be a legislative enactment, passed by both houses of Parliament. In case of disagreement between the houses, the Budget, or to say better, the Appropriation Law for the preceding year, shall continue in force. But here in China a budget can become a law, though only passed by one chamber, the House of Representatives.

Under the English system, no measure appropriating money from the public treasury or providing for the imposition of an additional financial burden upon the people, may be proposed in Parliament, except with the approval of the Cabinet. No amendments to the Cabinet proposals for the appropriation of money may be made by a private member except to reduce the amounts recommended. In the British North America Act, which serves as the Constitution of Canada, and which seeks as far as possible, to establish the English system of Parliamentary government, it is specifically provided that "It shall not be lawful for the House of Commons to adopt or pass any vote, resolution, address or bill for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue or any tax or impost to any purpose that has not been first recommended to that House by message of the Governor General in the session in which such vote, resolution, address or bill is proposed."

The new Chinese Constitution has copied most of the features of the English system. The Chinese Parliament cannot increase or decrease the items of expenditure of the Budget. The new chapter says:

"Art. 115. Except with the concurrence of the government, Parliament shall have no right to strike off or reduce any of the following items of expenditure:

"1. Those appertaining to the legal obligations of the Nation.

"2. Expenditures necessary to carry out treaties.
"3. Those which are necessary according to the law.
"4. Appropriations to be spread over a period of years.

"Art. 116. Parliament shall not add to the annual expenditures included in the Budget."

Financial Legislation

There are many different and conflicting opinions on the right of the legislative branch of the government to originate financial measures. While supporters of the English system maintain that the popularly elected legislative chambers should not be granted full authority to control the initiation of revenue and appropriation acts, but simply the right to refuse assent to financial measures presented to them by the executive, other authorities hold the view that the legislature, being composed of representatives elected by the people should be given absolute freedom of action in acting for their constituents and made entirely independent from the Executive. In France the financial proposals of the Ministry are subject to amendment upon the floors of the Chambers, either to increase or to decrease the amounts recommended. In the United States of America and in the Philippines, the proposals of the Executive Department are considered as simple and plain recommendations, and the American Congress and the Philippine Legislature are not bound by said recommendations but have the absolute right either to accept or reject partly or entirely any financial measure recommended by the Executive or to pass new bills in lieu thereof. In these two latter countries bills relating to the raising of revenue must be originated by the Lower House, but may be amended by the Senate. It may be said that whereas the hands of the Chinese and English Parliaments are tied up with regard to financial matters, the American Congress, the French Chambers, and the Philippine Legislature are free to supervise and control the recommendations of the Executive.

My article previously published in the *Review* referred to one of the provisions of Title 12 of the former Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines of 1898, which required that "a special law was necessary for the disposal of the property of the state or for the borrowing of money on the credit of the nation." Article 110 of the new Chinese Constitution sets out a similar rule:

"The approval of Parliament shall be obtained for the flotation of national loans and the conclusion of agreements entailing additional burdens on the national exchequer."

Nothing is said, however, on the special protection of the public debt by the nation, and on the necessity of approving at the same time the means with which to pay the national indebtedness for the purpose of avoiding the failure of meeting the obligation, when due. No limit is fixed on the amount of the national debt. In section 11 of the Organic Law of the Philippines, the Jones Law, it is provided that the entire indebtedness of the Philippine government shall not exceed at any one time the sum of U. S. G. $15,000,000, exclusive of those obligations known as friar land bonds, nor that of any province or municipality a sum in excess of seven per centum of the aggregate tax valuation of its property at any one time.

Finance Commission Recommendations

It seems to be interesting to quote hereunder the five principal recommendations returned by the Chinese Financial Reorganization Commission, headed by Dr. Yen, following deliberation which extended over a period of weeks and during which every financial and economic phase of the condition of China was closely investigated. The recommendations are as follows:

"1. That provincial treasuries immediately remit to the Central government at Peking the revenues which they have for some months been witholding.

"2. Drastic reductions of national expenditures, particularly military, which are characterized as exorbitant and unwarranted burden upon the public.

"3. The drafting of a National Budget based upon the income of the Central government, which shall be followed scrupulously.

"4. Expediting of the calling of a customs conference for the levying of the two and one-half per cent surtax authorized by the Washington Conference.

"5. That the receipts of railways and other communications systems under the jurisdicion of the government be freed from improper charges imposed arbitrarily by the various Tuchuns in order to permit the devotion of the funds derived therefrom to necessary improvements.

"It is also proposed by the Commission that treasury notes secured on the salt surplus be redeemed as rapidly as possible, but with the provision that $7,000,000 in silver be left to meet Central government expenses."

China's Board of Audit

In my previous article in the *Review*, I dwelt on the position of the Philippine Insular Auditor, in charge of examining, auditing and settling all government accounts. In agreement with my article, the Chinese Board of Audit, which was not provided in the Nanking Constitution, is now duly created in the new Permanent Constitution. The provisions on this Board are:

"Art. 119. Orders on the Treasury for payment on account of the annual expenditures of the government shall first be approved by the Board of Audit.

"Art. 120. The statement of payments and receipts for each year shall first be referred to the Board of Audit for investigation, and then be reported by the government to Parliament.

"If the statement of bills submitted for approval be rejected by the House of Representatives, the Cabinet Ministers shall be held responsible.

"Art. 121. The organization of the Board of Audit and the qualifications of the auditors shall be determined by law.

"During their tenure of office the auditors shall not have their emoluments decreased nor be suspended, nor transferred to other posts.

"The punishment of auditors shall be determined by law.

"Art. 122. The Chief of the Board of Audit shall be elected by the Senate.

"The Chief of the Board of Audit may attend the sittings of both Houses to report on the financial statements and make speeches."

Though in Article 119 reference is made to orders on the Treasury for payments, in the whole body of the new Constitution nothing is said on the office or position of the National Treasurer.

The functions of the National Auditor are quite different from those of the National Treasurer. In the Philippines there exist two different Bureaus, the Bureau of Treasury and the Bureau of Audits. The Treasurer is in charge of collecting and keeping all the incomes of the government and of making payments. The Auditor examines, audits and settles all accounts pertaining to the revenues and receipts from whatever source of the Philippine government and of the provincial and municipal governments of the Philippines, including trust funds and funds derived from bond issues; and audits all expenditures of funds or property pertaining to or held in trust by the government for the provinces or municipalities.

Under the English system the Treasury Department is given directing powers. This Department is not similar to the Finance Department found in other countries, for it has very few functions to perform aside from that of exercising a general oversight and control of the expenditures of the other so-called "Spending Departments."

Some observers doubt the wisdom and advisability of creating a Board of Audit instead of a simple Bureau. The Philippine Bureau of Audits is under the general supervision of the Governor General and consists of the Insular Auditor as bureau chief, a deputy auditor, and other necessary assistants. Under the new Chinese Constitution the Chief of the Board of Audit is elected by the Senate and has the right to attend the sittings of both Houses of Parliament and make speeches. This provision will necessarily embarrass and obstruct the work and policy of the Minister of Finance, who must have supervision of all national auditors and who is direcly responsible to Parliament for the work of the Finance Department of the government.

July Exports from China to U. S.

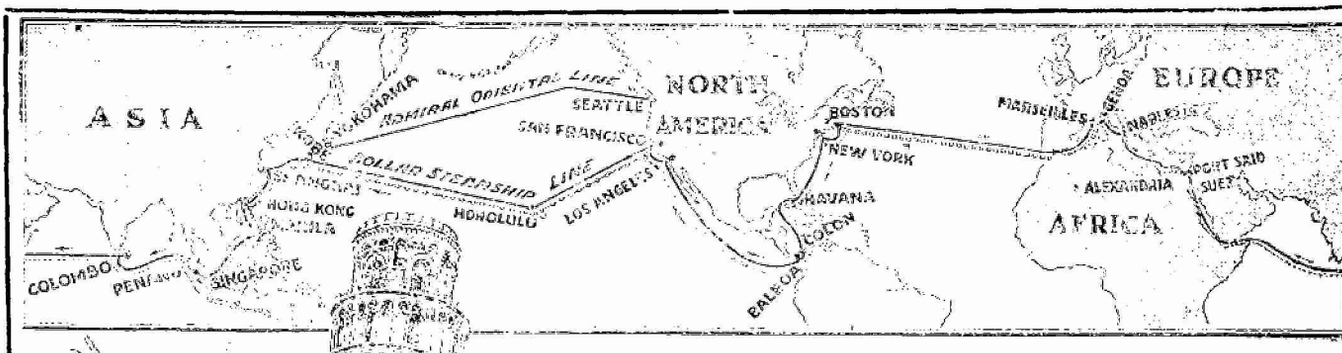
The value of the declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States during July 1924 was $3,195,461, and for the first seven months of 1924 $22,199,880, in United States currency. The principle articles exported to the United States from Shanghai, China, during the month of July 1924, and the values thereof, were as follows:

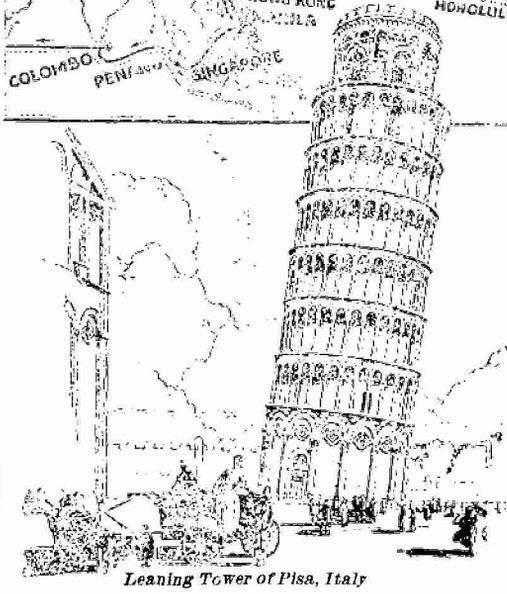
ARTICLE	Month of July	Total for year up to July 31.
Goat and kid skins	$79,394	$1,413,835
Camphor, crude	40,727	414,752
Cotton, raw	———	166,601
Cotton laces and embroideries	214,113	1,460,830
Silk, raw	382,830	3,968,128
Silk, wild	518,391	1,161,107
Silk, waste	11,055	148,697
Silk piece goods	6,303	57,944
Silk miscellaneous manufactures	1,135	21,929
Pongee	13,258	200,305
Gold bars	619,577	2,952,288
Gold coins	6,145	718,507
Mah Jongg	22,051	754,009

Chinese Factories in Wuhan Cities

There are 56 Chinese-owned factories in the Wuchang, Hankow, Hanyang and certain outlying districts of Central China as shown in the following table. This table does not include six other factories financed by Sino-foreign joint capital. The list is reproduced from the *Chinese Economic Bulletin*.

Name	Location	Manufacture	Daily Output
Hankow No. 1 Cotton Mill (漢口第一紡織公司)	Hsin Hsia Ho (新沙河), Wuchang	Cotton yarn and cloth	100 bales of yarn 800 pieces of cloth
Yu Hwa Cotton Mill (裕華公司)	,,	,,	.....
Cheng Kwan Cotton Mill (鄭寬紗廠)	,,	,,	.....
Shen Hsin Cotton Mill (申新紗廠)	Chiao Kow Wai (橋口外), Hankow	,,	.....
Government Cotton Spinning Mill (Farmed Out to the Chu An Company)	Outside Wuchang City	Cotton yarn	200 piculs of yarn
Government Flax Spinning Mill	,,	Flax yarn	.....
Government Silk Filature	,,	Raw silk	2 piculs of raw silk
Government Cotton Cloth Mill	,,	Cotton yarn and cloth	150 piculs of yarn & 20,000 yards of cloth
Ya Hsin Cotton Mill (亞新絲光紗廠)	Yung Ning Yang (永寧巷)	Mercerised cotton yarn	.....
Yuan Feng Egg Preparation Factory (元豐蛋廠)	Hankow	Prepared eggs, yolk and egg white	18 piculs dried eggs, 96 piculs of yolk, 17 piculs of egg white and 15 piculs of yolkless eggs.
Ching Kang Egg Preparation Factory (景康蛋廠)	Yang Chia Ho (楊家河)	,,	15 piculs of dried egg white 55 piculs of yolk
Kung Yi Egg Preparation Factory (公益蛋廠)	Hankow	,,	10 piculs of dried egg white, 58 piculs of yolk, 9 piculs of egg white powder and 22 piculs of yolk powder
Yu Shun Egg Preparation Factory (玉盛蛋廠)	,,	,,	.....
Ho Chang Egg Preparation Factory (和昌蛋廠)	Wuchang	Prepared eggs, yolk and egg white	.....
Ching Lung Flour Mill (金龍麵粉廠)	Hankow	Wheat flour	900 bags of 50 catties each
Yu Lung Flour Mill (裕隆麵粉廠)	,,	,,	1,000 bags
Fu Hsing Flour Mill (福興麵粉廠)	Hankow	Wheat flour	6,500 bags
Chu Yu Flour Mill (楚裕麵粉廠)	,,	,,	.....
Ho Feng Flour Mill (和豐麵粉廠)	Lu Chia Tun (羅家墩)	,,	.....
Ya Feng Flour Mill (亞豐麵粉廠)	Hankow	,,	.....
Kung Ching Flour Mill (公慶麵粉廠)	,,	,,	.....
Han Feng Flour Mill (漢豐麵粉廠)	,,	,,	.....
Government Paper Mill, owned by the Ministry of Finance (財政部造紙廠)	Hsieh Chia Chi (謝家磯)	Paper of the imported variety	400 packages
Fu Cheng Paper Mill Co., owned by Hupeh Provincial Government (福成公司造紙廠)	Pei Sha Chow (白沙洲) Hankow	,,	.....
Set Chong Match Mfg. Co. (燮昌火柴公司)	Hankow	Matches	100 chests of 7,000 boxes each
Sui Hwa Match Mfg. Co. (燧華火柴公司)	,,	,,	150 chests
Hanyang Iron Works	Hanyang	Iron and Steel	200,000 tons a year
Yangtze Iron Works (揚子鐵廠)	,,	Machinery, steel girders for bridges, etc.	100 tons a day
Yangtze Machine Shops (揚子機器廠)	Wuchang	Different kinds of machine tools	.....
Hsu Ching Yuan Factory (榮慶源機器廠)	Hanyang	Pins and nails	.....
Chung Hwa Iron Works (中華鐵器廠)	Liu Chia Miao (劉家廟)	Machine tools	.....
Peking-Hankow Railway Shops (京漢鐵路江岸機器廠)	,,	,,	.....





Leaning Tower of Pisa, Italy

Seven Sister Ships

	Leaves Shanghai	Arrives Marseilles	Arrives New York
President Monroe	August 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 23
President Harrison	Sept. 12	Oct. 22	Nov. 6
President Van Buren	Sept. 26	Nov. 5	Nov. 20
President Hayes	Oct. 10	Nov. 19	Dec. 4
President Adams	Nov. 7	Dec. 17	Jan. 1
President Garfield	Nov. 21	Dec. 31	Jan. 15
President Polk	Dec 5.	Jan. 14	Jan. 29

21 World Ports

Every 14 Days

Passenger & Freight

SHANGHAI
HONGKONG
MANILA
SINGAPORE
PENANG
COLOMBO
SUEZ
PORT SAID
ALEXANDRIA
NAPLES
GENOA
MARSEILLES
BOSTON
NEW YORK
HAVANA
COLON
BALBOA
LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO
HONOLULU
KOBE
SHANGHAI

Five Services in One

Inter-Oriental
Oriental-European
Trans-Atlantic
North American Inter-Coastal
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Freight Office—Robert Dollar Bldg. **Passenger Office—Corner Nanking and Kiangsi Roads.**

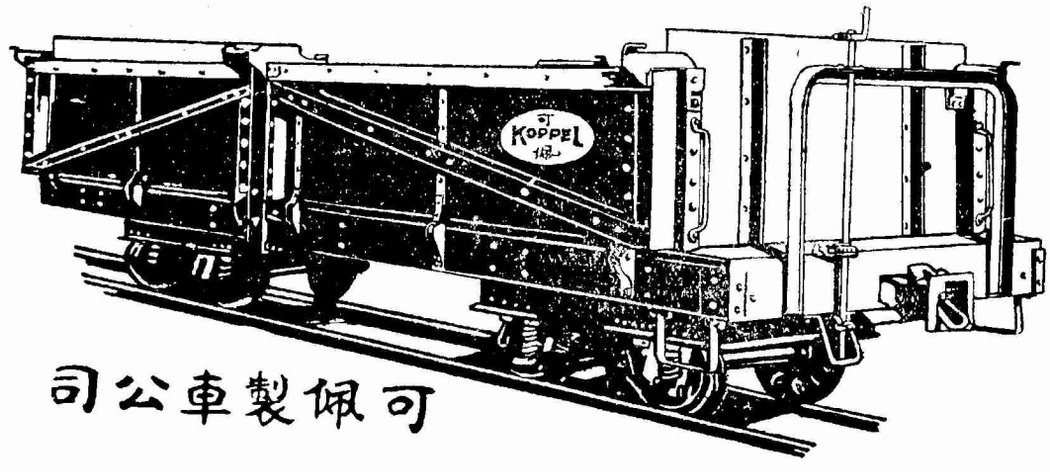
Yokohama—Kobe—Tientsin—Hankow—Hongkong—Manila—Singapore

29-387

Chinese Factories in Wuhan Cities *(Continued)*

Peking-Hankow Railway Engineering Department (京漢鐵路江岸工務處)	Liu Chia Miao (劉家廟)	Machine tools	....
Canton-Hankow Railway Shops	Hsu Chia Sha (徐家集)	Engine-Repairing	.....
Hanyang Arsenal & Munition Plant (漢陽兵工廠)	Hanyang	Arms and munitions	.....
Wuchang Tannery (武昌製革廠)	Wuchang	Tanned leather	20 pieces
Wuchang Government Mint (武昌造幣廠)	Wuchang	Coins	.....
Hsing Sheng Brick Tea Mfg. Co. (興商茶磚公司)	Hankow	Brick tea	.....
Hsin Min Cloth Mill (新民織布廠)	,,	"Patriotic" cloth	.....
Railway Share Surplus Factory (鐵路股工廠)	,,	,,	.....
Teh Chang Cloth Mill (德昶織布廠)	,,	,,	.....
Model Factory (模範工廠)	,,	Soap, leather and cotton cloth	.....
Fu Kee Machine-Made Brick Factory (福記機製磚廠)	,,	Bricks and tiles	2,500,000 pieces of bricks and 5,000,000 pieces of tiles a year
Sui Kee Cloth Mill (歲計織布廠)	Hanyang	Cotton cloth	60,000 pieces a year
Yung Chang Yuan Oil Mill (永昌源榨油廠)	,,	Bean Oil	.....
Shun Feng Oil Mill (順丰榨油廠)	,,	,,	.....
Hsing Yin Oil Mill (興盈榨油廠)	,,	,,	.....
Fu Ho Oil Mill (福和榨油廠)	,,	,,	.....
Hupeh Red-Brick Kiln (湖北紅磚廠)	Wuchang	Bricks and tiles	.....
Fu Cheng Brick and Tile Kiln (阜成磚瓦廠)	Hankow	,,	20,000 pieces
Yu Kee Brick & Tile Kiln (裕記磚瓦廠)	Hanyang	,,	.....
Tung Ti Brick & Tile Kilns (銅鐵磚瓦廠)	,,	,,	.....
Chi Tsi Water Works & Electric Light Co. (既濟水電燈公司)	Hankow	Electric light and water supply	.....
Electric Light Plant of the Special District (特別區電燈廠)	,,	Electric light	.....
Wuchang Electric Light Plant (武昌電燈廠)	Wuchang	,,	.....
Tsi Hsiang Cloth Mill (濟鄉織布廠)	Hankow	"Patriotic" cloth	.....

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



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KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

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Peking Manila Iloilo

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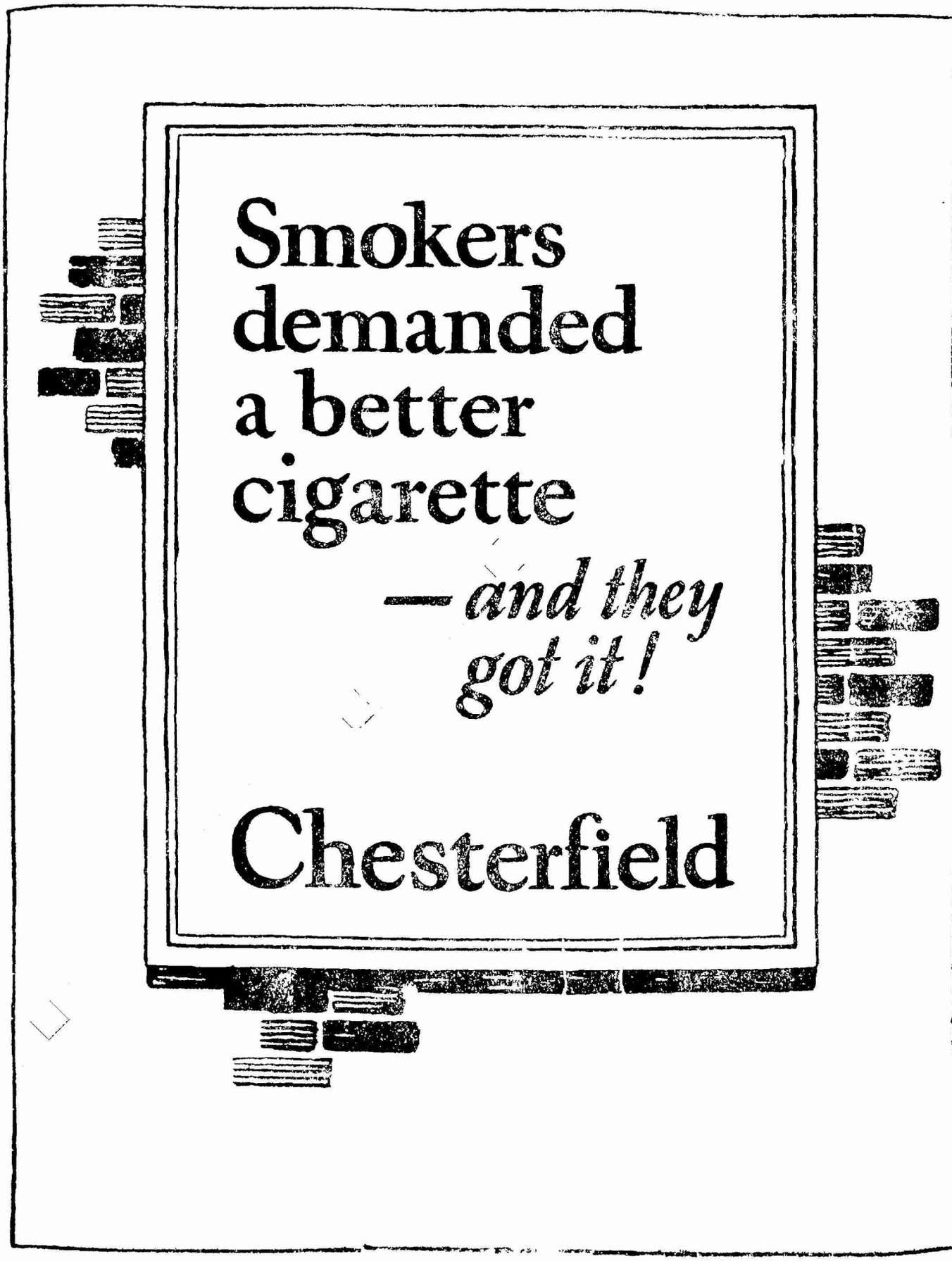
Smokers
demanded
a better
cigarette
—and they
got it!
Chesterfield

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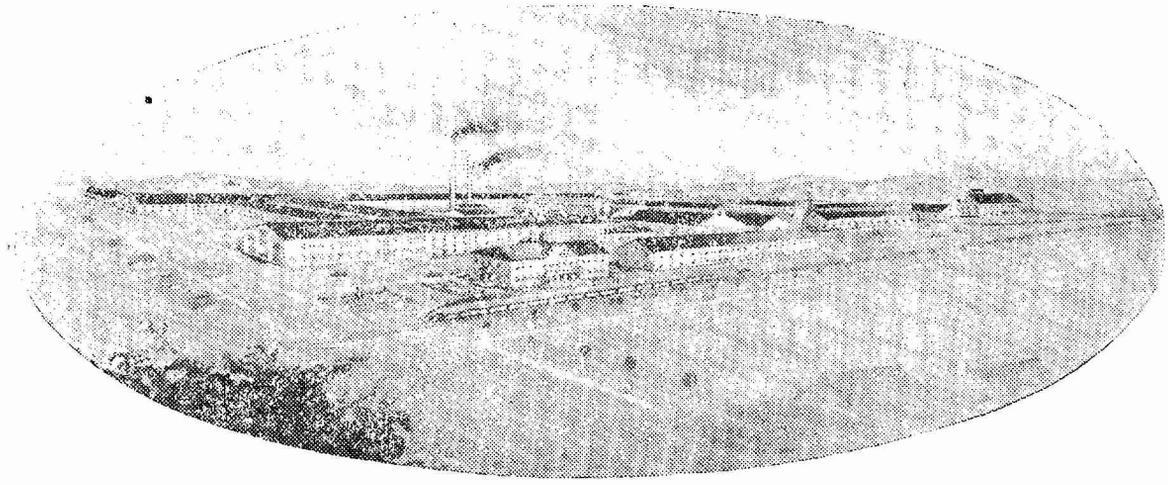
MONARCH FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY



The largest factory in America devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Flour, Feed and Cereal Milling Machinery; 340,000 square feet of floor space.

We plan and equip Flour, feed, rice and other cereal mills complete, or furnish single machines for any milling purpose. Fifty years experience as successful mill builders is the mill owners best guarantee against disappointment in milling results if he chooses Monarch equipment.

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China Representatives: Arnhold & Co., Ltd., Shanghai.

American Fliers Make Game Fight Off Greenland to Complete Circuit of Globe

The two remaining American Army airplanes in the round-the-world flight, piloted by Lieutenants Smith and Nelson, are waiting at Reykjavik, Iceland, while U. S. Navy boats are battling against ice on the shores of Greenland endeavoring to find a place where the planes can land and so complete the last 6,000 miles of their 25,000 mile circuit of the globe. Disaster overtook the British fliers headed by MacLaren at Nikolski, as he was about to hop off across the North Pacific to Attu in the Aleutian Islands. He was flying in a dense fog on August 2 or 3, only a short distance above the ocean. When the fog thickened still more and he was in momentary danger of flying into an island, it was decided to land on the water but in landing the wings of the plane were irreparably damaged and, lacking new parts, the Britishers were left no alternative but to abandon the flight. An Italian flier, Locatelli, started out from Amsterdam on August 4 and flew to Hull, England, to follow after the American fliers across the Atlantic and so on around the world. At last report, he is at present in the Orkney Islands, and, having a plane capable of longer range flights than the Americans, may fly from Iceland direct to the west coast of Greenland if the Americans are unable to find a suitable landing place on the east coast. Major Zanni, the Argentinian flier, who started off around the world on July 26 from Amsterdam, made excellent time across Asia leaving Constantinople on July 30, arriving in Karachi on August 3 and in Calcutta on August 8. He was forced down about 200 miles from Calcutta, however, and has not been reported in cables since.

The American fliers flew from Hull, England, to Kirkwall in the Orkneys on July 30. On August 2, the three planes started out for Iceland. The weather was so inclement that Wade and Smith turned back, but Nelson, believing the other two machines above him, kept right on and successfully completed the flight to Horna Fiord, Iceland. Smith and Wade started out again the following day, and Smith made the flight successfully, but Wade was forced down. After floating on a rough sea for about four hours he was picked up by a trawler. His machine was so badly damaged that it had to be abandoned. A new plane will be ready for Lieutenant Wade at Pictou Harbor, Nova Scotia, so that he will complete the flight with the other fliers if they are successful in getting past Greenland in the North Atlantic.

Japanese Loan Payable in War or Peace

A cable from New York under date of August 12 announces a novel loan of $20,000,000 to be utilised for general current purposes and to promote Japanese industry, guaranteed by the Japanese government to a syndicate of American financiers headed by the National City Bank of New York. The loan is payable in war time as well as in peace time, irrespective of the nationality of the holder and without any declaration regarding citizenship. The New York *World* judges that the phrasing of the contract is probably unique in American finance, and has apparently been brought about by the Japanese exclusion act and the known fears of American investors of the possibility of war between Japan and America. The wording is designed to appease such fears and induce investors to acquire bonds.

USE A
SUPER CHALLENGER
Golf Ball
only $12 per Dozen
SERVICE - DISTANCE - ACCURACY
is wrapped up in it.

Cochrane Golf Clubs are best

Squires Bingham Co.
SHANGHAI

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All the world over

40-ton, All-Steel Gondola

The General American Car Company, numbering among its patrons concerns in every country, serves all nations, as it serves all industries. In applying the best principles of American car building practice to the varying needs of different peoples, General American engineers have naturally become unusually expert in adapting construction to suit foreign conditions.

Large repeat orders from Chinese Government Railways testify to the standing of General American cars in the Orient. The above is a 40-ton, all-steel Gondola, with 80,000 pounds capacity, built to the specifications of the Ministry of Communications.

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The responsibility of the Company is well-known in all commercial and financial centers. Consultation with the Company's engineers entails no obligation. Write any of the addresses below.

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SALES OFFICES:
17 Battery Place, New York; 24 California Street, San Francisco.
Cable Address: "Gentankar, Chicago." All Codes.
References: Any International Banker.

Far Eastern Office:
Peking, 36 Ma Shih Ta Chieh
Cable Address: "FOWLERCO—PEKING"

GENERAL AMERICAN CARS

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Trans-Pacific Banking

Through many years of close banking relations with the Orient we have built up an organization, experienced in all phases of foreign financial business.

Situated at the center of the United States and surrounded by the manufacturing, marketing and transporting activities of the Nation, we are at all times in direct contact with trade developments and market conditions in the United States and abroad.

Our facilities and information are extended to manufacturers, shippers and financiers of the Orient who wish to establish strong and effective American banking connections.

Correspondence promptly acknowledged.

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Resources More than $500,000,000

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Men and Events

The Executive Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai entertained at tiffin on Tuesday, August 12, Admiral McVay and staff, of the China section of the U. S. Pacific Fleet.

The 8 months old son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Walters of the Standard Oil Company of Shanghai died in Tsingtao on Thursday of last week. The funeral service was held at the Grand Hotel on Saturday and the body was brought back to Shanghai for burial.

Father Cuthbert O'Gara, accompanied by 18 ministers of the Catholic Church of America belonging to the Passionists' Order arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday, August 12 on the Pacific Mail steamer *President Wilson*. They have been assigned to the Papal Embassy at Peking.

Peter B. Kyne, well-known American novelist and short-story writer arrived in Shanghai this week for a visit of several days. Mr. Kyne is the author of a series of stories in which the leading character was "Cappy Ricks" popularly thought to be the fiction character for Captain Robert Dollar of the Dollar Company.

William Holt Gale for several years U. S. Consul-General at Hongkong has been transferred to the Netherlands where he will be Consul-General at Amsterdam. Mr. Lynn Franklin, the new American Consul of Hong kong, is a passenger on the *President Wilson* which put into port yesterday. Mr. Franklin was formerly American Consul at San Salvador.

The Pacific Mail steamer *President Wilson* which arrived in Shanghai on Tuesday of this week carried among other things the corpses of three Chinese who had died in San Francisco and also a package of human bones all of which were consigned to Hongkong. In spite of this interesting cargo, the officers of the ship reported an excellent trip with fine weather all the way across.

Jefferson Patterson, second secretary of the American Legation in Peking, sailed last week on the Admiral Line steamer *President Jackson* for a brief vacation at his home in Ohio and in Washington, D. C. and New York, prior to his departure for Bogota, Colombia, to which post in the American Foreign Service he has been transferred. Mr. Patterson has been in China for three years. He is a son of the founder of the National Cash Register Works at Dayton, Ohio.

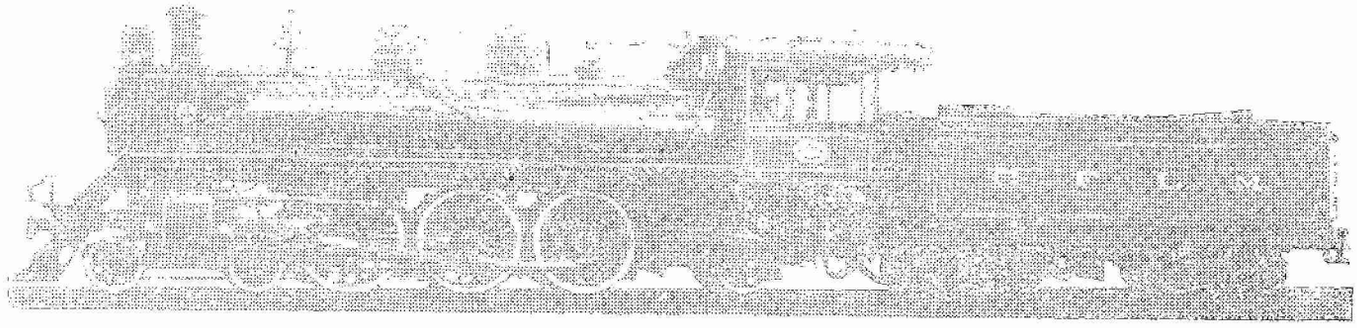
On June 15 the British government made its sem-annual payment covering interest and principal on the war debt to the United States. The payment amounted to G. $68,655,000 and was made in U. S. Treasury certificates to the amount of G. $19,000,000 and G. $49,655,000 in cash. The payment was made through the offices of J. P. Morgan and Company of New York. On the same day, Secretary Mellon of the U. S. Treasury reported the receipt of G. $134,325 as interest and amortization payment on the war debt of the Republic of Finland to the United States.

The Robert Dollar Company is just completing at its new wharf and lumber yard on the Pootung side of the river across from Shanghai a new school which will be attended by the children of employes of the company. The school will acommodate several hundred children and the equipment consists of a new building, grounds of several mow containing equipment for athletics and so on. Both boys and girls will be admitted. The company has for several years supported a school in the little village adjacent to the properties, but when Captain Robert Dollar was in Shanghai on his last trip he decided to set apart sufficient land adjacent to the property and construct on it a new modernly equipped institution. Teachers have been employed and everything will be in readiness for the opening in September.

According to Col. C. A. Seaone, assistant chief signal officer of the U. S. Army stationed at Ketchikan, Alaska, the first link of another cable from the United States to Asia will be completed this summer. The proposed cable which will be constructed by the U. S. government and controlled by the War Department will follow the course taken by the American round-the-world fliers, according to Col. Seaone. If this new cable materializes, it will mark the culmination of a fight which has been staged in the U. S. Congress since 1898 for a government-owned cable connecting America with the Orient. Immediately after the occupation of the Philippines a move was made for a government-owned cable connecting America with the Far East but the agitation was killed by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company coming forward with a proposal to build a cable as a commercial venture. The Commercial Pacific Cable, which is controlled by the so-called cable trust, has failed however to give relief because of high rates charged for commercial messages and exorbitant rates for news dispatches. It remains to be seen whether the present move to build a new cable by way of Alaska will be any more successful than previous attempts.

BALDWIN

Notable Modern Motive Power
On the Government Railways of Portuguese East Africa



Baldwin Pacific (4-6-2) Type Locomotive Lorenzo Marquez Railway

Gauge, 3'6"
Cylinders, 18" x 22"
Working pressure, 190 lbs.
Driving wheels, diameter, 60"
Weight, engine, 152,500 lbs.
Weight, engine and tender, 260,700 lbs.

Service, Passenger

AMONG the many good examples of modern motive power built by these Works for government railways in various parts of the world may be cited the two Pacific (4-6-2) type locomotives recently delivered and now in passenger service on the Lorenzo Marquez Railway of Portuguese East Africa.

On this railway of 165 miles of 3'6" gauge track, nearly one half of the total number of locomotives in operation are Baldwins. All of these locomotives were built during the past ten years, during which period of time they have given very satisfactory service in meeting exacting passenger and freight schedules.

The newest locomotive for the line, one of which is illustrated, are of Baldwin design throughout, and the materials used in their construction are in accordance with the standards of the American Society for Testing Materials.

At the present time, we are building four Mikado (2-8-2) type locomotives for this railway to meet the increasing traffic demands.

Our nearest representative will assist you in selecting types best suited to your needs.

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LOCOMOTIVES

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EVERY WORD DEFINED SO THAT ITS MEANING CAN BE EASILY UNDERSTOOD

Each definition is given in clear and easily understood language and is complete in itself. In no instance is a word defined in terms of itself or in more difficult words, as is the case in other dictionaries.

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Whether a word begins with capital or small letter is indicated, a feature the value of which is instantly apparent.

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The meanings of some words can best be shown by pictures. The illustrations in this Dictionary are new pictures prepared for their value in clarifying the meanings of words. *Over 800 new illustrations were made especially for this book.*

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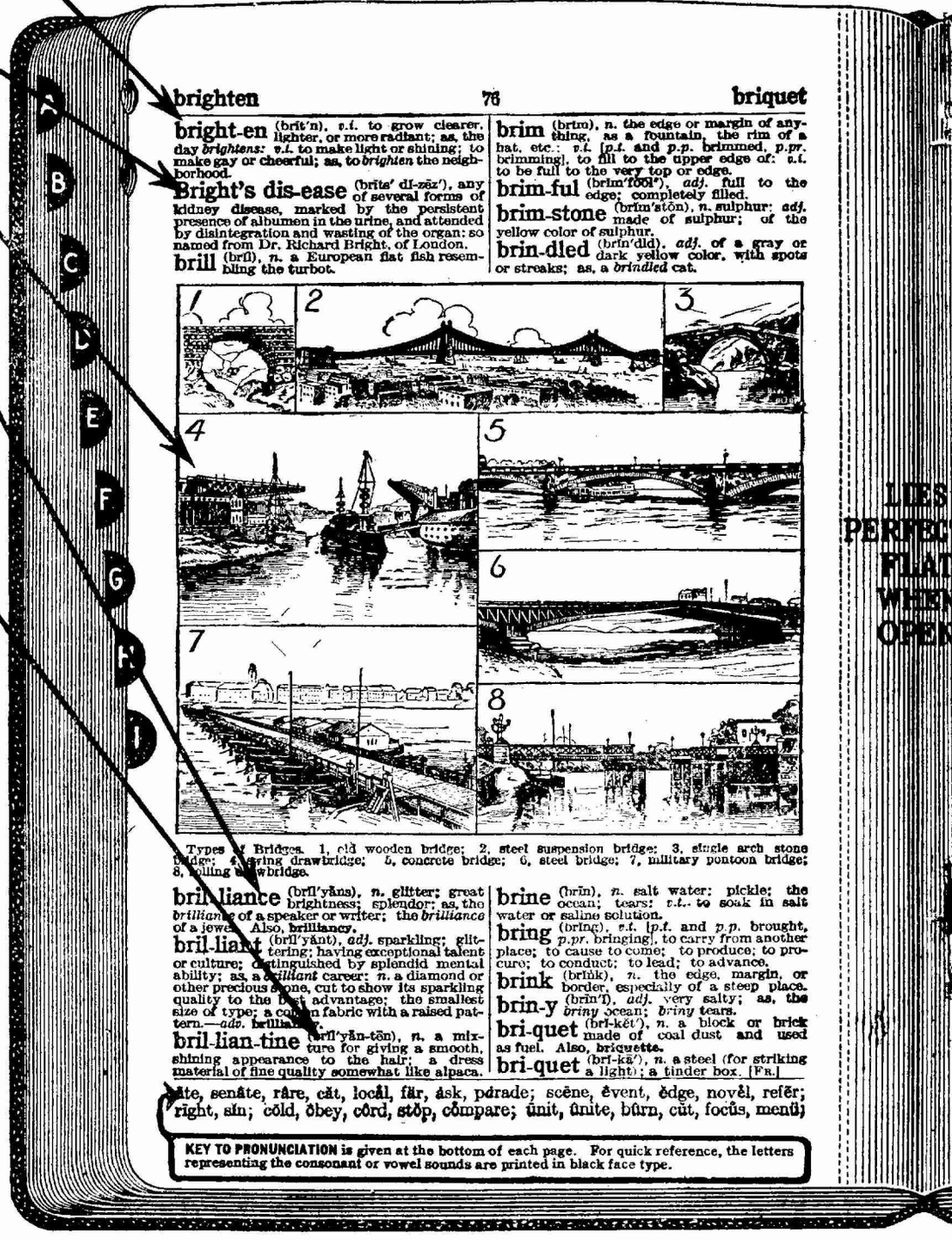
Every word defined is printed in large, clear type, so that the eye, instead of wandering all over the page, quickly catches the word desired. This is the result of exhaustive tests and the most modern facilities in type setting.

PRONUNCIATION AT A GLANCE

The pronunciation of words is indicated by phonetic respelling with a simplified system of diacritical markings. The full pronunciation is given for each word instead of merely giving the pronunciation of the suffix of a word and making it necessary to refer to the original word for complete pronunciation, as is customary in other dictionaries.

Indispensable in Hon


brighten 76 briquet
bright-en (brit'n), v.i. to grow clearer, lighter, or more radiant; as, the day *brightens:* v.t. to make light or shining; to make gay or cheerful; as, to *brighten* the neighborhood.
Bright's dis-ease (brīts' dĭ-zēz'), any of several forms of kidney disease, marked by the persistent presence of albumen in the urine, and attended by disintegration and wasting of the organ: so named from Dr. Richard Bright, of London.
brill (brĭl), n. a European flat fish resembling the turbot.
brim (brĭm), n. the edge or margin of anything, as a fountain, the rim of a hat, etc.: v.t. [p.t. and p.p. brimmed, p.pr. brimming], to fill to the upper edge of: v.i. to be full to the very top or edge.
brim-ful (brĭm'fo͝ol'), adj. full to the edge; completely filled.
brim-stone (brĭm'stōn), n. sulphur: adj. made of sulphur; of the yellow color of sulphur.
brin-dled (brĭn'dld), adj. of a gray or dark yellow color, with spots or streaks; as, a *brindled* cat.
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Types of Bridges. 1, old wooden bridge; 2, steel suspension bridge; 3, single arch stone bridge; 4, spring drawbridge; 5, concrete bridge; 6, steel bridge; 7, military pontoon bridge; 8, rolling lift bridge.
bril-liance (brĭl'yăns), n. glitter; great brightness; splendor; as, the *brilliance* of a speaker or writer; the *brilliance* of a jewel. Also, brilliancy.
bril-liant (brĭl'yănt), adj. sparkling; glittering; having exceptional talent or culture; distinguished by splendid mental ability; as, a *brilliant* career: n. a diamond or other precious stone, cut to show its sparkling quality to the best advantage; the smallest size of type; a cotton fabric with a raised pattern.—adv. brilliantly.
bril-lian-tine (brĭl'yăn-tēn), n. a mixture for giving a smooth, shining appearance to the hair; a dress material of fine quality somewhat like alpaca.
brine (brīn), n. salt water; pickle; the ocean; tears: v.t. to soak in salt water or saline solution.
bring (brĭng), v.t. [p.t. and p.p. brought, p.pr. bringing], to carry from another place; to cause to come; to produce; to procure; to conduct; to lead; to advance.
brink (brĭnk), n. the edge, margin, or border, especially of a steep place.
brin-y (brīn'ĭ), adj. very salty; as, the *briny* ocean; *briny* tears.
bri-quet (brĭ-kĕt'), n. a block or brick made of coal dust and used as fuel. Also, briquette.
bri-quet (brĭ-kā'), n. a steel (for striking a light); a tinder box. [Fr.]
āte, senāte, râre, căt, locăl, făr, ăsk, pdrade; scēne, ĕvent, ĕdge, novĕl, refĕr; right, sĭn; cōld, ŏbey, cŏrd, stŏp, cŏmpare; ūnit, ūnite, bûrn, cŭt, focŭs, menŭ
KEY TO PRONUNCIATION is given at the bottom of each page. For quick reference, the letters representing the consonant or vowel sounds are printed in black face type.

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radical 503 railroad

chamber, coil, drum, etc., in a building heated by steam, hot air, hot water, etc., for warming the building; an appliance used with a gasoline engine to cool the water which circulates around the engine.

rad-i-cal (răd'ĭ-kăl), *n.* a simple word, or root, from which other words are formed; the base of a chemical compound; a person who holds extreme views and takes extreme measures; *adj.* pertaining to the root or origin; original; extreme; in mathematics, showing or containing the root of a number; pertaining to a political party of advanced views: **Radical,** a member of a political party holding advanced views, especially about social equality.—*adv.* **radically.**

rad-i-cel (răd'ĭ-sĕl), *n.* a rootlet. Also, **radicle.**

ra-di-o (rā'dĭ-ō), *n.* a general name for wireless telegraphy and wireless telephony.

ra-di-o-ac-tive (rā'dĭ-ō-ăk'tĭv), *adj.* capable of sending forth invisible rays, such as X rays, composed of particles moving at high velocity.—*n.* **radioactivity.**

ra-di-o-graph (rā'dĭ-ō-grăf), *n.* a picture obtained by means of invisible rays, as X rays, radium rays, etc.; *v.t.* to produce a likeness of, by means of invisible rays.—*n.* **radiographer, radiographer.**

ra-di-om-e-ter (rā'dĭ-ŏm'ē-tĕr), *n.* an instrument by means of which radiant light or heat may be directly transformed into mechanical energy.

Radiometer

ra-di-o-phone (rā'dĭ-ō-fōn"), *n.* a device for sending sounds to a distance by means of electro-magnetic waves.

ra-di-o-te-leg-ra-phy (rā'dĭ-ō-tē-lĕg'rā-fĭ), *n.* the process of sending messages without the aid of wires; wireless telegraphy.—*adj.* **radiotelegraphic,**

ra-di-o-te-leph-o-ny (rā'dĭ-ō-tē-lĕf'-ō-nĭ), *n.* the process of sending sound to a distance without the aid of wires; wireless telephony.

rad-ish (răd'ĭsh), *n.* a plant with a pungent edible root, usually eaten raw; the root.

Radish

ra-di-um (rā'dĭ-ŭm), *n.* a chemical element, extracted from pitch-blende, which gives off invisible rays with extremely slow loss of power or weight.

ra-di-us (rā'dĭ-ŭs), *n.* [*pl.* radii (-ĭ); radiuses (-ĕz)], a straight line from the center of a circle or sphere to the circumference or surface; the thicker and shorter bone of the forearm; the ray of a flower.

raf-fi-a (răf'ĭ-ă), *n.* a kind of palm fiber, used in basket weaving, etc.

raf-fle (răf'l), *n.* a kind of lottery, or game of chance, in which each person pays a part of the value of a thing for a chance of winning it; *v.t.* to dispose of by selling chances on: *v.i.* to take part in the selling of a thing by chances.

raft (răft), *n.* a floating flat framework made of logs, boards, etc., fastened together: *v.t.* to carry on such a float.

raft-er (răf'tĕr), *n.* a sloping beam that helps to support the roof of a house: *v.t.* to form into, or furnish with, such beams.

rafts-man (răfts'măn), *n.* a man who works on or manages a raft, or float of logs, etc., on a river.

rag (răg), *n.* a worn-out torn piece of cloth; a shred; a mean dress; a piece of popular music in syncopated time; *pl.* tattered or worn-out garments: *v.i.* to play music in syncopated time; colloquially, to scold.

rag-a-muf-fin (răg'ă-mŭf'ĭn), *n.* a boggarly, usually disreputable, fellow who wears tattered clothing; *adj.* beggarly.

rage (rāj), *n.* uncontrolled anger; extreme violence; fury; enthusiasm; great eagerness; colloquially, anything eagerly sought because of fashion: as, high heels are the *rage*: *v.i.* to be furious with anger; storm; to act violently; have furious force or effect; as, a fever *rages;* be violently agitated; as the sea *raged.*

rag-ged (răg'ĕd), *adj.* torn; having holes resulting from wear; as, a *ragged* coat; clothed in tattered garments; as, a *ragged* fellow; rough; jagged; as, a *ragged* stone.—*adv.* **raggedly.**—*n.* **raggedness.**

rag-ged rob-in (răg'ĕd rŏb'ĭn), a common garden flower having small blossoms with jagged edges.

rag-lan (răg'lăn), *n.* a loose overcoat with large sleeves or a cape.

ra-gout (rā-gōō'), *n.* a stew of meat and vegetables highly seasoned.

rag-stone (răg'stōn'), *n.* any rough, coarse-grained rock.

rag-time (răg'tīm"), *n.* a form of syncopated time in music peculiar to many negro melodies or popular airs; music in this time. [COLLOQ.]

rag-wort (răg'wûrt"), *n.* a common plant of the aster family with jagged or toothed leaves.

raid (rād), *n.* a hostile invasion; a sudden attack, especially to make arrests, seize property, or discover stolen goods; as, a police *raid;* in the World War, an attack by airships upon a region outside the fighting areas; a night excursion by a small party of soldiers to an enemy trench to secure prisoners, information, etc: *v.t.* to make a sudden attack upon; to invade.—*n.* **raider.**

rail (rāl), *n.* a bar of wood or metal placed in a horizontal position between two supports; a wooden or iron fence; especially that placed as a guard at the edge of the deck of a ship; one of two bars of iron or steel forming a track for the wheels of a vehicle; a wading bird of the crane family: *v.i.* to use bitter, scornful, or reproachful language; scoff: with *at* or *against;* *v.t.* to inclose with bars, etc.: with *in* or *off.*

Rails. 1, T-head; 2, double-head.

rail-ing (rāl'ĭng), *n.* material for rails; a fence or barrier made of bars upheld by posts: *adj.* insulting or reproaching; as, *railing* language.

rail-ler-y (rāl'ĕr-ĭ; răl'ĕr-ĭ), *n.* good-humored ridicule; merry jesting; banter.

rail-road (rāl'rōd"), *n.* a way or road laid with two parallel iron or steel rails, forming a track along which cars are drawn by steam power, electricity, etc.; such a road, with all the land, stations, cars,

boōt, fo͝ot; found; boil; function; chase; good; joy; *th*en, thick; hw = wh as in when; zh = z as in azure; kh = ch as in loch. See pronunciation key, pages xix to xxii.

HOW TO DIVIDE WORDS INTO SYLLABLES SHOWN AT A GLANCE. A convenience to everyone. Usually this feature is shown in the phonetic word, but in many instances the correct division of words into syllables is different from the division in the phonetic word.

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Can you pronounce correctly the word **Sabotage?** Can you divide it into syllables? Do you know what it means? Does it begin with a capital or a small letter?

What is a **Curbstone Broker? Customary Law?**

Can you explain the **Seven Wonders of the World?** The **Monroe Doctrine?** The **Gordian Knot?**

Who was **Adonis? Diana? Jupiter?**

How would you **Address the Governor** of your State?

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News from North China

The control of the former Russian Concession in Tientsin was formally handed over last Wednesday by Mr. Chu Hsing-yuan, commissioner of foreign affairs and chairman of the administrative council of the Russian municipality since the withdrawal by China of the recognition of the old Russian Imperial government, to General Ting Chen-tsu, especially appointed for the administration of the area. On that day, a special meeting was called by the commissioner of foreign affairs which was attended by all members of the council and an order from the civil governor of Chihli was read instructing the commissioner to hand over the affairs of the Concession to the official properly authorized to take over control in accordance with the Sino-Russian agreement signed on May 31. E. J. Nathan, of the Kailan Mining Administration, spoke on behalf of the council, thanking Mr. Chu for his successful administration during the last four years of his chairmanship and Mr. Chu also exchanged a felicitous address with many reminiscences.

The flood situation has not changed since last week although the tension of the public in Tientstn has been much relaxed. The Hsi Ho had a breach several days ago that inundated the district around Yang Liu Tsing and brought down the water level of the Hai Ho in Tientsin, but more recent intermittent rainfalls have again brought the level up. Last Monday, a pontoon bridge accident, as one of the pontoons that formed a bridge got loosened from its moorings and was washed down by the current, striking the Austrian Bridge further down the river, resulted in a loss of twenty-five lives.

As the flood this year does not affect North China alone but the whole country is suffering more or less, the government is busy in devising means for relief work. Besides the repeated mandates issued by the President calling for subscriptions from the various provinces to the relief funds, Kao Ling-wei, now director of the Customs administration, was recently appointed by the president as the tupan of flood relief.

The Peking chapter of the American Red Cross held an urgent meeting last week in face of the grave conditions of flooded districts in China this year. As a result of the meeting, it was decided that an urgent appeal should be sent to the headquarters of the American Red Cross at Washington. A cable was despatched which runs as follows: "Five provinces are seriously affected by the flood and 2,370 villages are inundated in Chihli province alone. It is strongly urged that an immediate grant of Gold $200,000 be made to be administered by the China International Famine Relief Commission."

Since his return from Tokyo, Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister in Peking, has resumed his converations with Mr. Karakhan, the Russian Ambassador, regarding the settlement of Russian-Japanese affairs. He paid his first call on the Russian representative on August 4 and four meetings have been held between them although no definite result has yet been reached.

Regarding the settlement of the Russian Legation question in Peking, no improvement has yet been made in the situation since the mediation of Dr. Schurman, the American Minister, who conveyed the views of Mr. Karakhan to the meeting of the Protocol Powers last week. It is reported that the ministers in Peking have been waiting for further instructions from their home governments before they could discuss that question again.

Dr. H. Y. Feng, President of the Pei Yang University of Tientsin, recently tendered his resignation to the Civil Governor of Chihli and the resignation was accepted. Mr. Liu Chen-hua, professor of physics in the Ho Pei University, Tientsin, and a graduate from the Hongkong University, has been appointed the new President. Dr. Feng denies any connection between his resignation and the student trouble in the University which has just been concluded although it may have prompted him to take that action.

President Tsao Kun gave a luncheon to Mr. Karakhan, the new Ambassador of Russia, on August 7 in the Presidential Palace. All the Cabinet ministers were present and the company included Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Wang Huai-ching and Admiral Tsai Ting-kan. Mr. Karakhan was accompanied by several members of the Embassy.

As Dr. J. G. Schurman will soon leave China on a vacation for the remainder of the year, President Tsao gave a farewell dinner in his honor on Saturday, August 9, in the President's Office. Members of the Cabinet and Dr. Schurman's staff were also invited.

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A conference was held recently in Mukden by all the leading members of the Fengtien government to discuss the attitude that Fengtien is to adopt towards the Sino-Russian Conference which, according to the latest report, will open between the 15th and the 20th of August. As a result of this meeting, it was decided that the Soviet government should see that the roubles notes be ultimately redeemed if the Soviet ever expects to have any commercial or economic connection with the Manchurian provinces. It was also decided regarding the Chinese Eastern railway that the railway should be put under a joint control instead of unconditional return, and other minor decisions were also passed by the meeting.

Mr. Hsu Chien, former Minister of Justice, is now in Peking for a short visit in the interests of his College of Law in Shanghai. He is in the Capital to arrange for the registration of his college with the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Jefferson Patterson, second secretary of the American Legation, left Peking August 7 by Blue Express for Shanghai where he will sail for America. After a short vacation in the States, Mr. Patterson will proceed to Bogota, Colombia, to asume his new duties. Mr. Patterson has been in Peking for two years and expects to visit Washington and New York.

The death of Madame Padoux, wife of M. Padoux, adviser to the Chinese government, was announced Sunday night, August 3, after a brief illness following an accident suffered at Peitiho a few days before. She was brought back to Peking and after several days of medical treatment, she succumbed,

The House meeting called for the purpose of voting on the nomination of Dr. Yen as next Premier, resulted in another fiasco. This time the members had a noisy debate on the permanent chairmanship of the House instead of the impeachment of the acting cabinet. However, the members succeeded in avoiding talking on the next Premiership and the meeting was called off after a noisy session.

Tientsin, August 9, 1924. P. Y. C.

News from Central China

General Ma Chi and the Commander of the Fourth Division, Tong Sen-chi, arrived in Hankow from Changsha. After a brief stay here, they will proceed to Loyang to see Marshal Wu Pei-fu on important official errands.

The Minister to Germany, Mr. Wei Tseng-cho, who recently lived in Wuchang, is reported to have been successful in securing the expenses of his legation from the Ministry of Finance. Having the funds at his disposal, he will start out on his journey back to Berlin on August 15.

The Kiukiang-Lushan Motorcar Company has published a prospectus inviting the public to invest in their enterprise. The company announces that it intends to construct a motor road from the foot of the Lushan Mountain to Kuling. Work will be commenced this autumn and the road will be completed by next summer. Investors are recommended to secure their shares speedily as the company expects a large demand for them.

General Chao Heng-ti, Civil Governor of Hunan, has wired to the Peking government asking to have his province classified as a special flood-stricken district. He states that a considerable sum of money is needed for the relief of his people.

W. MacKinlay has arrived in Hankow to relieve W. R. Mowll, *Reuters'* local agent, who is shortly proceeding to Hongkong.

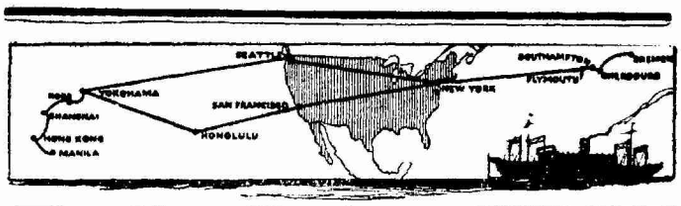
The Ho Fung Flour Mill at Chiaokow was completely destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th inst. The mill property is valued at about $200,000.

Wu Ai-sen took up his office as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hupeh and Superintendent of Customs in Hankow. Mr. Wu arrived here from Loyang on August 5.

Members of the Hankow Y. M. C. A. are very enthusiastic about the question of furthering the education of the poor locally. The suggestion has been made that from the beginning of this Autumn upwards of a hundred schools shall be opened in all parts of the native city, temples and other public buildings being used for the purpose, while members of the association will volunteer to form the teaching staffs.

General Tong Sen-chi, Division Commander of the Fourth Division at Hunan, who has been summoned by Marshal Wu Pei-fu to go to Loyang, arrived in Hankow on August 1.

Miss E. M. Buchanan, assisted by a Chinese lady, Miss Liu Tai-ching, has organised a Young Women's Christian Association in Wuchang. The premises are at No. 7 Pa Shou Hong.



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K. P. Chen, manager of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank with branches in many cities, spent ten days in Chungking on business and recreation. Mr. Chen is one of China's foremost modern bankers and leaders in public and philanthropic work.

General Sun Wu, who for the past year or so has been engaged in making investigations in regard to land properties in Hankow which it was possible for the Hupeh government to claim, has been rewarded with a present of $400,000 from the Loyang Warlord. His good work is said to consist of having confiscated some 300,000 fengs of land from different owners.

A special tax on cigarettes was finally been put into practise by the Hunan government on August 1. Owing to British industry being affected, the consul general here has lodged a protest against the Hunan government on the ground that the Customs House only charges five per cent upon imported foreign goods, but the Hunan government, in violation of the Customs tariff, levies a heavy tax of twenty-five per cent on cigarettes.

According to the military circles here, the Magistrate of the Lotien District has wired to Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan to the effect that the Yinshan District in the eastern border of Hupeh has been captured by the Big Sword bandits. The Magistrate asks for aid to keep the bandits out of the province.

The newly enlisted troops for Szechuan, who for some time have been quartered in the Hunan Guild in the Native City, left the port for Chungking on the 2nd instant on board the steamer *Weishing*.

In order to protect the travellers on the Siangyang-Shasi Automobile Road against banditry, Chang Luen-sen, the Garrison Commander of Siangyang is planning to use part of his troops for the safe guarding of the line beginning from Siangyang to Shasi.

Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan, the Super-Tuchun of Szechuen, Hunan and Hupeh, has proposed a united defence, both on land and water, for the three provinces under his jurisdiction. His plan includes the establishment of a strong naval force in the Upper Yangtze and the organization of a strong united army under one general commander.

The Wu-Han Chinese Chamber of Commerce has received a telegram from the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce urging it to join the nation wide protest against the imposition of a surtax on all telegrams, letters and railway tickets.

John Muir, business man in Chengtu and special advisor to General Yang Sen, was in Chungking for a few days at the end of July. Mr. Muir is the West China representative for the *China Weekly Review* and several other papers.

According to the Wuchang military circles, the Big Sword bandits, since their retreat from Liuan, Anhui, have joined the Hupeh bandits under their leader Chang Tso-kan, to contrive an attack on the eastern border of this province.

The three intendents of the province of Hupeh have just had their offices abolished in accordance with the Constitution which sets forth that there shall be no intendents in the provinces. These discharged officials have now been appointed by Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan as commissioners in charge of the repair of dykes in various parts of the province.

General Tsai Cheng-hsun, the Tuli of Kiangsi, has gone to Kuling for his health. The Tuli has been suffering from eye trouble since last summer and his stay in the hills now is said to have been advised by his private physician.

Sun Tao-lin, who has been busily engaged in securing capital for the Chung Hua Industrial Bank, left for Loyang yesterday after a brief stay in Hankow.

Hankow, August 9, 1924.

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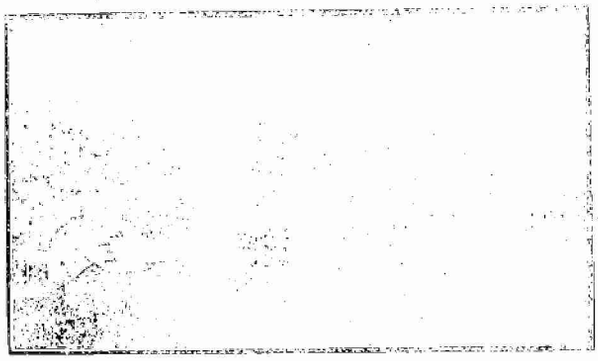

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Sino-Soviet Conference to Open Soon

First-aid to the thousands of victims of flood devastation in north and central China is being rendered as far as possible and the organization of measures for the continued relief of the inhabitants of flooded areas to avoid famines which are inevitable on account of crop destruction is going forward. The foreign diplomatic corps is favorable to a customs surtax which it is estimated would yield some $8,000,000 for famine relief and are ready to transmit a formal request to this end from the Chinese government to their home governments. Tientsin and Hankow, and many other points of lesser importance, are still threatened with increased disaster by continued rainfall. Operation of the Peking-Hankow railway is still suspended, and no assurance can be given when train service will be reestablished.

The conference between China and the Soviet government for the draft of a treaty for full resumption of commercial and diplomatic relations is expected to open between August 15 and 20. The Soviet Assembly in Moscow approved the Sino-Soviet Agreement of May 31 on July 31, and it was expected to receive ratification by the Soviet government by August 11. Chang Tso-lin and the Soviet, who have been in conference for some time, have been unable to reach an agreement, so that Soviet Ambassador Karakhan wishes to start final negotiations at Peking without bothering further with the Mukden warlord.

Five meetings have been held by Japanese Minister Yoshizawa and Ambassador Karakhan in a final attempt to bring Japan and the Soviet into agreement. Most of the problems between the countries have been settled, but the question of Saghalien is most difficult and threatens to upset all chances of agreement. Following the meeting on August 9 between representatives of the two countries, the conference was suspended to allow both negotiators to communicate with their home governments and receive instructions. Japan has announced that if no agreement is reached, it will begin exploitation of Saghalien to pay the expenses of Japanese troops stationed there.

The strike which has paralyzed Shameen, the foreign concession of Canton, since July 16, has been finally settled through the good offices of the Japanese Consul General there, who succeeded in getting the British and French to compromise their demands sufficiently to meet the satisfaction of the strike leaders. The only other matter of much importance which has transpired in the past week is the draft of a plan by the Peking foreign office for the reorganization of the Shanghai Mixed Court. By the plan, Chinese magistrates would have sole jurisdiction over cases in which foreigners are not involved and means of appeal from Mixed Court decisions would be provided.

Chinese Plan for Mixed Court

The provisions which the Wai-chiaopu asks in effecting the rendition of the Mixed Court are given as follows:

1. That the Mixed Court be changed into a special tribunal presided over by a judge and a number of magistrates. The status of this tribunal is to be similar to that of the Shanghai District Court.

2. Criminal and civil cases involving Chinese only shall be heard by the magistrate alone. If foreigners or the Shanghai Municipal Police are interested in a case, an assessor shall cooperate with the magistrate. Foreign residents who do not have the privilege of extraterritoriality shall be tried by the magistrate alone. If any sentence to be handed down by the court shall exceed ten years imprisonment, the sanction of the Ministry of Justice shall first be obtained.

3. Warrants and summons for the court are to be executed by the Shanghai Municipal Police, but the magistrate has the right to inquire into these matters. In all cases to come before the court the police must bring the accused before the court within twenty-four hours after his arrest. Otherwise the accused shall be released.

4. In cases involving foreign interests, the commissioner for foreign affairs at Shanghai shall act as judge of the appeals court. In cases where Chinese interests alone are involved, application for rehearing must be made to the Superior Tribunal.

5. The chief clerk of the court and other clerks shall be named by the court. Foreign clerks are to be recommended by the consular body but must meet with the approval of the court.

According to the dispatches, these proposals were considered by the Diplomatic Corps at a meetiug held on August 11. No decision was reached, however, and the matter is to be taken up again.

Shameen Strike Settlement

Through the good offices of Mr. Amaba, Japanese Consul-General, the British and French authorities concerned, as a result of their consultation about the proposals submitted by the representatives of the strikers, have modified the proposition for the settlement of the strike and on August 10 forwarded to the Chinese parties concerned their reply, which is considered satisfactory to the strikers. It may safely be said, therefore, that the strike at Shameen, which has lasted for the past month, has thus been brought to an end. It is reported that instead of being reinstated, the Lukangs are to be employed by the foreign residents in Shameen as ordinary servants. The suggestion was presented to the British Consul for consideration and it is reported that it met with his approval. The consul, however, stated that the new regulations are rendered on condition that no further trouble on the part of the Chinese will arise in the Concession. To have the abolition of the restrictions governing their entrance into Shameen after nightfall, the Chinese must promise that there will be no more mob action or any action directed against the foreigners. The arbitrators are said to be negotiating now with the strikers committee and it is expected that the whole matter will be amicably settled.

Peking Continues Without Premier

Another attempt was made in Parliament on August 8 to secure approval of the President's nomination of Dr. W. W. Yen to the Premiership of the Peking government, However, the moment the matter was brought up, opposition members created such a rumpus that the Speaker dispaired of restoring order and adjourned the meeting. The foreign office has announced its readiness to lay before Parliament a full report of the Sino-German negotiations and agreement recently reached, but the opposition is expected to take advantage of the opportunity to attack the government for having concluded any agreement without Parliament's consent, so that nothing has been done as yet.

There are rumors of the launching of an attack by the Peking government against General Lu of Chekiang province from Fukien.

Not long ago two generals in Fukien, opponents of Wu Pei-fu's, Tsang Chi-ping and Yang Hua-chao by name, were defeated and took refuge in southern Chekiang. General Tsang is said to have 1,500 troops and General Yang 4,000. Wu Pei-fu, we are told, called upon Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang to turn them out and, on his refusing to do so, ordered his lieutenant in Fukien, General Hsun Chuan-fang, to invade Chekiang. We are told that General Hsun is now concentrating troops at three points on the Chekiang border, Pucheng, Sungan and Yenping. It is said that Chih Hsih-yuan of Nanking is not concerned, but that by way of precaution he has begun to move his big guns from Pengpu in Anhui, where they are in a dangerous position to Nanking. The concluding part of the report is that, if necessary, Wu Pei-fu himself might come to the attack on Chekiang and that he would be accompanied by General Feng Yu-hsiang, the well known Christian general, who is said to have a fancy for the Tuchunship of Chekiang.

Progress of China and Soviet Relations

The question of handing over the Russian Legation appears to be going on smoothly. It is reported that all the legations except the Italian Legation have received instructions from their governments to comply with the request to hand over the premises to M. Karakhan. It is not anticipated that the Italian government will offer objection and there seems to be a chance of the matter being settled before the departure of Dr. Schurman, the American Minister.

In taking charge of the former Czarist consulate in Shanghai, Mr. Elleder is said to have informed S. K. Chen, chief secretary to Commissioner Hsu Yuan of the Bureau for Foreign Affairs, that all matters affecting Russians residing in Shanghai must be referred to him. This, however, differed from instructions previously sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking, and Mr. Chen pointed out that only certain matters were as yet under Mr. Elleder's jurisdiction. The stand taken by Peking was that until a Soviet Consul-General for Shanghai was appointed, Mr. Elleder's authority extended only to the protection and registration of Russians here and the granting of amnesty to Whites and respatriating them. This stand was confirmed.

In a joint telegram to the Peking Government, General Ho Feng-ling, Defense Commissioner for Shanghai and Sungkiang, and Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, have asked for an appropriation of $100,000 for the purpose of repatriating the 600 Russians now on board the Volunteer ships here. The Waichiaopu replied that it considered that the expense of repatriation should be borne by the Soviet, and it is now negotiating with the Soviet authorities in Peking to this end.

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It is reported that the policy of the Canton government towards the establishment of a Soviet consulate in Canton has been decided upon of late. According to explanation made by C. C. Wu at a recent administrative council of the General Headquarters, the Canton government will not recognise the Soviet consulate to be established here in conformity with the agreement concluded between the Peking government and the Soviet government as a legal one but will maintain the *status quo* for the present in the same manner that the German Consulate was treated at the time when the diplomatic relations between Germany and China were restored.

Soviet Japanese Negotiations

As previously reported, Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to Peking, following his return from Japan, resumed negotiations with M. Karakhan, the Soviet Envoy in the Far East. At the opening of the negotiations, Mr. Yoshizawa presented to the Soviet Envoy all the items of the Tokio government's proposition for the settlement of issues pending between Japan and Soviet Russia and expressed Japan's sincerity by proposing that every item which he presented be discussed between the delegates of the two countries.

In response M. Karakhan appreciated the sincerity of the Japaneses government for the succes of the Russo-Japanese negotiations and praised the gentlemanly attitude of Japan but seemed to be rather dissatisfied with Japan's demand for her special rights regarding oil-fields, forests, and coal-mines for, he asserts, notwtihstanding the modification in substance of Japan's claims, the fundamental insistence of the Japanese government upon its demand for rights in North Saghalien remains just the same. M. Karakhan states that while he appreciates Mr. Yoshizawa's endeavor during his visit to Tokio, he finds that what Japan considers is her mitigated demand is on the contrary embarrassing Soviet Russia, inasmuch as he declares, Soviet Russia is in no position to accord the monopolisation of special rights to any Power.

At the fifth and final conference for the time being, on August 9, the question of Saghalien was discussed. Sixty per cent of the outstanding questions, such as revision of commerce treaties, fisheries, transfer of Russian embassy and consulates, and rights of Russians dwelling in Japan, have been settled. The two emissaries were unable to decide questions relating to Saghalien without reference to their home government, so that on conclusion of the conference of the 9th, further meetings were suspended for a few days to allow reference of issues to Japan and the Soviet governments.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

August 5. German delegates at Allied Conference in London state satisfaction with Dawes plan as basis for reorganization of finances.——Great Britain will press claims for murder of Mrs. Evans in Mexico.——Japanese-Soviet parley resumed in Peking.——Housing bill passed by British House of Lords.

August 6. Germans at Allied Conference ask that questions regarding evacuation of Ruhr be considered. —British Parliament will meet on September 30 to consider Irish boundary question unless Ulster appoints boundary commissioner in meantime.——Agreement reached between England and Soviet government.

August 7. British Conservatives and Liberals bitterly oppose proposed Anglo-Soviet treaty. Parliament adjourns without vote on agreement.——Successful issue of Allied Conference seems assured.——Mexican assassins of Mrs. Evans apprehended.

August 8. U. S. department of agriculture estimates wheat crop of 814,000,000 bushels against 740,000,000 last year, acknowledging its July estimate, which caused rise in wheat price, was erroneous.——Anglo-Russ pact formally signed.——French premier to put Ruhr evacuation question before entire French cabinet.

August 9. Two Americans killed in Honduras revolt.——French cabinet unanimous on Ruhr policy and Premier and delegates return to London.——Germans sign agreement with Allied Reparations Commission.

August 10. French consider Ruhr evacuation question outside province of Allied Conference. France will not evacuate Ruhr until Germans put Dawes plan into effect.——Moscow papers rejoice over Anglo-Russ agreement.

August 11. John W. Davis formally accepts Democratic nomination for U. S. presidency.

Who's Who in China

Mr. C. Y. Wang
王寵佑字佐臣
(Wang Ch'ung-yu)

Mr. C. Y. Wang was born in Hongkong in 1879, his home being at Tung Kun Hsien, Kuangtung province. He studied at Queen's College from 1893 to 1895 and entered Peiyang University, Tientsin, in 1895, graduating from the Mining Department in 1899. Mr. Wang went to America in 1901 and studied mining at the University of California during 1901-1902. In the fall of 1902 he entered Columbia University to study mining and geology and was graduated with the degree of M.A. in 1903. Mr. Wang became a member of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. In 1904 he was elected to Sigma Xi and the American Institue of Mining Engineers.

Mr. Wang returned to China in 1908. The following gives the various positions he has held since his return from America: 1908-1909, Metallurgist, Wah Chang Mining & Smelting Co., Changsha; 1909-1913, Managing Director, Pao Tai Mining & Smelting Co; 1910-1911, Mining Engineer, government of the province of Kuangse; 1911-1912, Commissioner of Commerce and Industries, Canton; 1914-1916, Superintendent of Tayeh Iron Mines; 1916-1918, Engineer-in-Chief, Panoff Antimony Refinery, Hankow; 1919-1921, Consulting Mining Engineer; 1921-1922, Councillor of the Chinese Delegation to the Washington Conference; 1921-1922, Head of the Mine Committee for the Rendition of the Shangtung Mines; 1923, Manager of the Yangtzu Blast Furnace, Liu-Ho-Kou Mining Company; and since 1923 head of the Technical Department, Liu Ho Kou Mining Company, Peking.

Mr. Wang is the author of the following publications; *Treatise on Antimony*, published by Messrs. Charles Griffin Co., London, 1908; *The Origin and Nature of Love*, published by The Open Road Publishing Co., London, 1908; *The Bibliography of the Mineral Wealth and Geology of China*, published by Charles Griffin Co., London, 1912; and *The Mineral Resources of China*, 1921. He was awarded the Third Class Chiaho in July 1922 and Second Class Chiaho in January 1923. His present address is Liu Ho Kou Mining Co., Mu Ch'ang Hutung, Peking, or 21, Rue de Paris, Hankow.

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Mr. Wu San
吳 山

Mr. Wu San was born in Szechuan province in 1884. Having completed the studies in Chinese literature and politics in his own province, he went to Tokio, where he received a degree in law from Tokio College.

In the eighth year of the Republic, Mr. Wu was appointed Vice-minister of Justice in the Kwangtung government, and subsequently acted as Minister. When an administrative directorate was established at Kwangtung, Mr. Wu was one of seven directors who governed the southern provinces.

At present he is general secretary of the Good Roads Association, and under his guidance the association is making worthy progress. Mr. Wu is one of the most zealous Christians in China. He has written many books in Chinese which have attracted attention for their excellent literary style. His most noteworthy books are A Commentary on the Provisional Constitution of China, The Soviet Russian Constitution, A Plea for Universal Union, and Government by Commissions.

Mr. C. C. Yu was born in Changsha, Hunan province, on August 16, 1897. He studied at Yale-in-China for two years, 1912-3, and then went to Tsing Hua College. In 1914 he went to the United States on an Indemnity Fund scholarship. While in the States, he studied in Dummer Academy and Phillips Andover Academy for four years, from 1914 to 1918, and then went to the University of Illinois, specializing in Political Science. He received an A. B. degree in 1921, and returned to China in that summer.

While in America, he was editor of *Young China*; associate editor of the *Chinese Students' Monthly;* and contributed a number of articles to the Chicago *Tribune*, Springfield *Republican, Daily Illini*, etc. He was Chairman of the Mid-West Section of the Chinese Students' Alliance; and spoke to many organizations in the state of Illinois on the Shantung question when that was the discussion of the day.

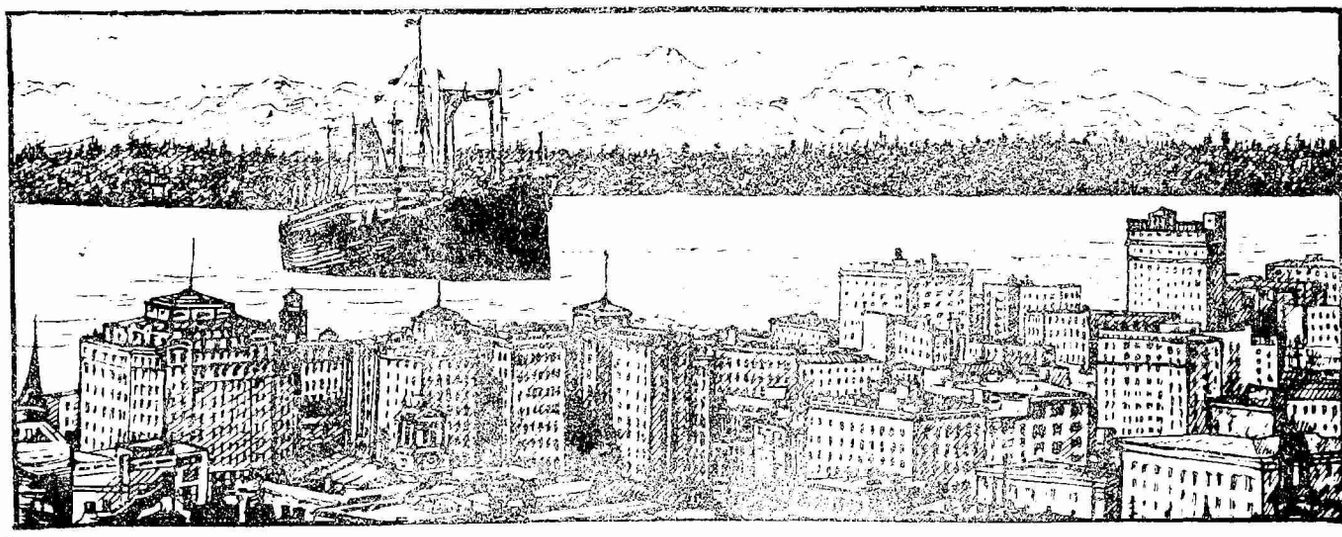
On his return to China, Mr. Yu taught in the China National Institute, becoming Head of the English Department in the Kiangsu Provincial Commercial College in 1922; was professor of the School of Commerce, National Southeastern University, 1921-2; professor of Business Literature of China Institute; professor Fuh Tan University from 1922 and the Dean of the School of Arts in Fuh Tan University in 1923. He is still holding this position. He founded Hua Hua Academy in Shanghai in 1923.

His literary works consist of: "International Relationship Between America, Japan, and China", "A Guide Composition for Chinese Students", "Public Speaking" and a two-act play entitled "China: Past and Present."

Mr. Yu is a member of the China Society of America; of the Far Eastern Society of Illinois; the Moody Club; the Publicity Bureau of Illinois; and of the Cosmopolitan Club.

Mr. C. C. Yu
余楠秋

John Wong
王儒宇曾生



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Mr. John Wong was born at Taiku hsien, Shansi, in the autumn of 1885. His father was then a magistrate of that district. At the age of 10, he went with his parents to their permanent home in Peking. For the next two years he studied at home and was then tutored in English by a graduate of Peking University. At the age of 14, he entered St. John's College, Shanghai. Shortly after, the Boxer Uprising broke out, and being severed from his family in Peking for over six months, he was much embarrassed financially. However, his class-mates at St. John's came to his assistance, and he eventually was graduated from St. John's with honor. After two years in the collegiate department of St. John's, he received a government scholarship to the Tientsin Polytechnic College, where he studied chemistry, completing five years' work in two.

In 1909, Mr. Wong took the competitive examination for a Boxer Indemnity scholarship, and was one of the first group of 47 to go to the United States. In the winter of 1910, he studied at Cushing Academy, Ashburham, Massachusetts, and then took four yeas in chemistry at the State University of Wisconsin, from which he received the degree of B. S. in 1914. The following year he specialized in leather chemistry at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, working during the summer in several American tanneries. The following year he optained an M. A. from Columbia University.

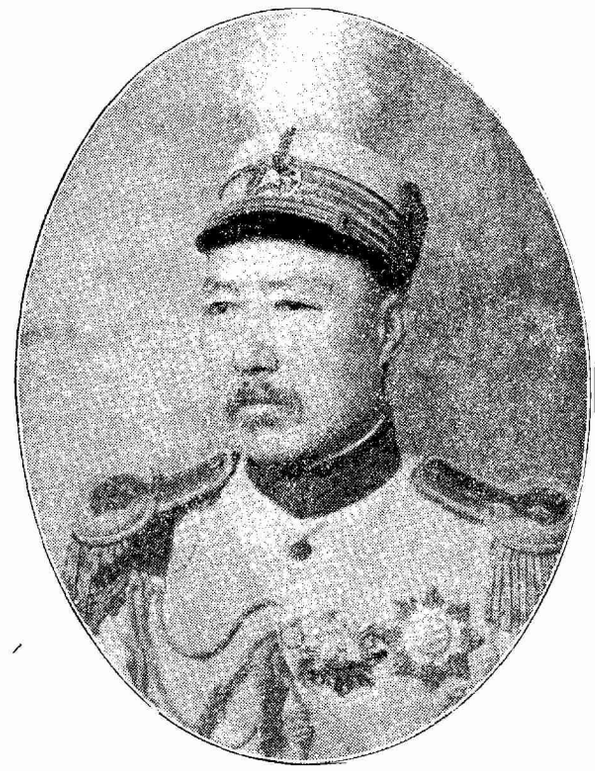
In the fall of 1916, Mr. Wong returned to Tientsin, where he started a small tannery of his own, with a capital of $500. His venture proved successful, and today his tannery has a paid-up capital of $100,000 and there are plans for increasing it to $250,000. Mr. Wong is a Christian, having been baptized in the Congregational Church at Ashburnham. On his return to China, he was elected to the board of the Y. M. C. A., and has served in that capacity ever since. In the spring of 1921, Mr. Wong married Miss Any Wang, then secretary of the Tientsin Y. W. C. A.

Mr. Yu Lu-ching
(余晉卿先生)

Mr. Yu Lu-chiang, chairman of the Chinese Pawn Brokers' Guild at Shanghai and director of the Anhui Guild, was born in Huichow, Anhui, in 1847. Up to his 13th year, he was a refugee at eleven different places on account of the Taiping Rebellion. When 13 years old, he went to Kiangsi to be an apprentice in a piece goods shop. The following year, he came to Shanghai to join an oil factory in Pootung, which calling did not however prove to be attractive enough for him and he came to the Settlement to serve as accountant for a piece goods shop and later for a pawn shop.

At the age of 25, Mr. Yu became manager of the Fan An Pawn Ship on Nanking and Chihli Roads, of which he remains the active head today. Besides this, he controls three other big pawn shops in Shanghai: The Fan Kong, Jen Dah and Chi Chang. In spite of his age, Mr. Yu is still very active. Although limited in his educational qualifications during childhood, he has an ardent desire for culture, being intensively interested in art and calligraphy. Some of his drawings and writings are much prized by his friends.

Four years ago, upon the request of his friends, Mr. Yu compiled a book on his life. He takes a great interest, among other things, in the conservancy of the Hwai River which has such vital effect upon the prosperity of Anhui. For this reason, he sent his youngest son, Ming Te, to Europe and America recently to make a special sudy of waterway conservancy in foreign countries. Besides scholarly discussions on the necessity of the Hwai River Conservancy, Mr. Yu's book discusses Morality and Militarism as well as the need of Self-Determination in China.



General Yang Tseng-hsin
楊增新字鼎臣

General Yang Tseng-hsin was born at Meng-tzu Hsien, Yunnan province, in 1867. In his youth he travelled extensively in the northern and western parts of China especially in the frontier provinces. He became a provincial graduate in 1888 and metropolitan graduate in 1889. By Imperial Order he was sent to Kansu to wait for appointment. In that province at different times he was Department Magistrate of Ho Chou, District Magistrate of Chung-wei Hsien, Commander of the Infantry Forces of the Chun-wei Troops, Director of Kansu High College, and Director of Kansu Military College (1900).

In 1901 General Yang was transferred to Sinkiang province where he was first Ping-pei-tao or Intendent of the Ao-Ke-Shu Circuit, then Acting Military and Grain Intendent of the Chen-Ti Circuit; and later Judicial Commissioner and finally Lieutenant Governor. In April 1912, President Yuan Shih-kai appointed General Yang Treasurer of the Financial Commissioner of Sinkiang. In May 1912 he was appointed Tutu (Military Governor) and concurrently Mingcheng-chiang (Civil Governor) of Sinkiang. At the same time he was acting Military Governor of Ili.

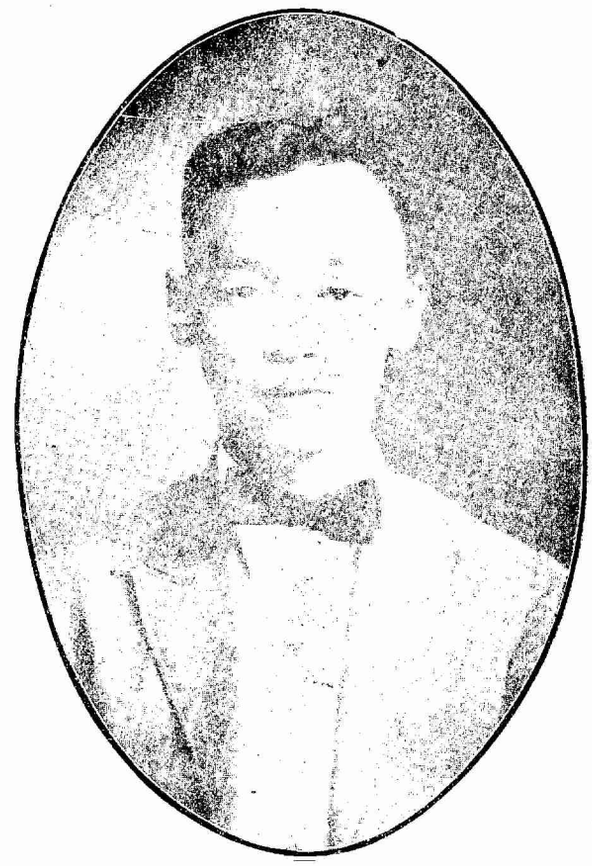
In 1915 General Yang was awarded the Third Order of Merit and given the brevet rank of a full general. In July 1916 he became Tuchun and Shengchiang of Sinkiang, the new designations for military and civil governors, respectively. These positions he is still holding. In January 1920 General Yang received the First Classs Tashou Paokuang Chiaho; in October 1920, the First Class Wenfu; and in October 1921, the First Order of Merit. In February 1923 he was made a full general and in November 1923 a "Chiangchun" of the College of Marshals with the special title "T'ien-Wu." General Yang is wearer of a "Nine-Lion Sword" bestowed by President Li Yuan-hung in October 1922.

Rear-admiral Chen Tso-heng

陳杜衡字芳齋

Rear-admiral Chen Tso-heng was born in Chilhi province in 1865. At the age of 16, he entered Tientsin Naval College, from which he was graduated with honor in 1884. He was then sent by the government to pursue higher naval studies in England, where he specialized in gunnery at Greenwich. In 1888, he served aboard a British man-of-war in the Mediterranean.

On returning to China, he was appointed a teacher on various training ships in the Chinese navy, and also held important posts in almost all of the Chinese Naval Colleges. Admiral Chen has been specially proficient in mathematics, having invented the angle trisector, which is used in the solution of cubic equations. He has taught mathematics in the Normal school, the High Normal and the Technical College, Peking. For distinguished work in the navy, the Chinese government made him a captain in 1914 and a rear-admiral in 1924.



Mr. T. H. Mai

麥佐衡

Mr. T. H. Mai was born in Canton in 1895. From 1902 to 1908, he studied at home, and then entered the Kwangtung school, Peking, for two years. The following year, he studied at the preparatory school of the College of Finance, Peking, and then studied at Tsing Hua College from 1911 to 1917. Going to the United States, he received an A. B. degree from Beloit College, Wisconsin, in 1919, and was a graduate student at Columbia University during 1919-20.

After several months experience in the Harriman National Bank in New York, he returned to China in 1921, and shortly secured a position as assistant manager of the Hankow branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank. He was soon transferred to Hongkong in a similar capacity and rose to manager of the Hongkong branch in 1922, at the same time occupying the assistant managership of the Fu Tien Bank. In 1923, he was promoted to the assistant general managership of the Industrial and Commercial Bank.

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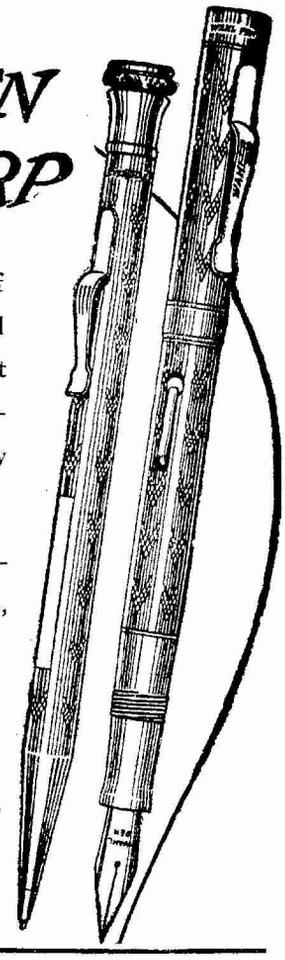

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New Books and Publications

The Cure for War

War: Its Cause, Consequences and Cure, By Kirley Page. New York: George H. Doran Company; U. S. $ 1. 50

According to the analysis of the author the fundemental causes of the World War were, Economic Imperialism, Militarism, Alliances, Secret Diplomacy, and Fear. And to these the reviewer would add one more word, National Greed.

War has always been an accepted institution and military force or threat of military force has constituted the usual means of obtaining desired territory. The Twenty-one Demands of Japan to China are a living illustration of this policy. During the world war many men became wealthy, many others obtained titles and high rank but what did it really accomplish? First it resulted in the temporary destruction of militarism and autocracy in Germany, and Austria-Hungary. But it cost 26 million lives, 337 billion dollars, the moral deterioration of many nations and the sowing of the seeds of future wars. It dealt a staggering blow to Western civilisation, and another serious war might result in its complete collapse. The ruins of Babylon, Egypt, Assyria, Persia, Greece and Rome may in the future include the ruins of Europe also.

All military experts agree that gases and chemicals will play a dominant part in any future war. The total French production of chlorine and poison gas during the War was 50,000 tons. Colonel Fuller has painted a picture of a possible scene in the future: "I believe that in future warfare, great cities, such as London, will be attacked from the air and that a fleet of 500 aeroplanes each carrying 500 ten pound bombs, let us suppose of mustard gas, might cause 200,000 minor casualities and throw the whole city into a panic within half an hour of their arrival." The Lewisite gas of America has been described as follows: "It is invisible, it is a sinking gas, which would search out the refugees of dugouts and cellars, if breathed it kills at once.....Wherever it settles on the skin, it produces a poison which penetrates the system and brings almost certain death. Masks alone are of no use against it."

The War has put Christian missions under a terrific handicap. The peoples of Asiatic countries have come to believe that Christanity is a blood-spilling religion, for most bloodshed has been under the Christian banners. The Church sanctioned the War, and the blockade.

Having exposed the horrors of War the author discusses the question, how can further wars be avoided? He suggests the following steps: The fatal policy of Economic Exploitation which is enforced by diplomacy and military force must be abandoned; abolition of secret diplomacy, creation of an International Mind, Establishment of an International Process of Justice, and the Outlawry of War.

The Church which still is a great power can do a good deal in preventing future wars since War is against the teachings of Jesus Christ who stood for complete non-violence. War hinders the coming of the Kingdom of Heaven for which every Christian prays daily.

This is a very remarkable publication on the subject of war and no man of common intelligence can disagree with the conclusions of the author. Mr. Page, the author, is an American and a friend of world democracy and world peace. His fearless exposition of the the hypocracy of otherwise honorable nations is praise-worthy. If some of the readers of the *Review* translate the book into Chinese they will be doing a great service to China.

H. P. Shastri.

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Shanghai.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Recent developments have been such as to serve to check the declining tendency of the market, and promise to occasion a steadier and perhaps a higher market in the future. Climatic conditions in the Cotton Belt are the most important market influence for the time being, therefore, it would be hazardous to attempt any predictions as to the course of prices in the near future; the chances for success seem to lie in judicious operations based on daily developments.

Regarding the crop outlook, the attention of the trade is directed entirely to the situation in our province, where there has been from partial to dry hot weather. The condition of the crop is exceptionally good. Rain, however, is becoming a necessity and unless the precipitation be more than mere showers complaints will be freely heard.

Under the circumstances, we believe that as long as the outlook for the next crop remains favorable, the preponderance of chances will be against the market. In the meanwhile, however, the market will be governed by weather conditions in the cotton belt and by the action of professional operators and also the world markets.

Crop Estimates

Shanghai and Pootung:—Acreage increased about 15 to 20% compared with last year.

Districts.	*Cotton Area.*	*Seed-Cotton.*	*Cotton Yield.*
Nan-Wei	850,000 Mow	90 catties per mow	274,000 Piculs
Feng Yee	410,000 „	110 „ „	162,000 „
Chuen-Sa	120,000 „	80 „ „	35,000 „
Shanghai	400,000 „	90 „ „	126,000 „
Pao San	350,000 „	88 „ „	98,000 „
Hwa Ting	170,000 „	80 „ „	48,000 „
King-San	140,000 „	80 „ „	39,000 „
Ping-Woo	200,000 „	80 „ „	58,000 „
	2,640,000 „		840,000

Tungchow —

Districts.	*Cotton Area.*	*Acreage Increase.*	*Cotton Yield.*
Nan-Tung	1,880,000 Mow	25 per cent.	667,400 Piculs
Hai-Men	900,000 „	20 „	319,500 „
Jue Kao	1,700,000 „	50 „	603,500 „
Chung Ming	600,000 „	15 „	213,000 „
	5,080,000		1,803,400

If the weather keeps on favorable until the picking time, a first-class yield is fully expected, and the production will be double that of last year.

Consumption:—Divided as follows:—

Used by Tungchow Mills..... 350,000 Bales of 125 Ctts.
Shipped to Shanghai..... ..920,000 „ „ 125 „
„ „ Wusih, Changchow, Kiang Ying, etc.....100,000 „ „ 125 „

Taichong:—Acreage increased about 10% (average)

Districts.	*Cotton Area.*	*Cotton Yield*
Taichong	468,000 Mow	168,000 Piculs
Kai Ting	378,000 „	136,000 „
Chang-Sao	500,000 „	158,000 „
Others	...	100,000 „
		560,000

Chengchow:—Acreage increased about 20% (average).

Districts.	*Cotton Area.*	*Catton Yield.*
Ling Pao	.....250,000 Mow	150,000 Piculs
Lao Yang	.....200,000 „	90,000 „
Shensi	.....	450,000 „
Yung Hau	.....	180,000 „
Tai Kong	.....	80,000 „
Rough Cotton		60,000 „
		1,010,000 „

Production of Cotton is about 300,000 Piculs more than last year.

Chili and Shansi:—

Districts.	*Acreage Increase.*	*Cotton Yield.*
Siho	..... 10 per cent	750,000 Piculs
Yuho	..... 20 „ „	400,000 „
Shansi	..... 10 „ „	300,000 „
		1,450,000 „

Ningpo:—

Cotton Area.	*Cotton Yield.*
1,600,000 Mow	576,000 Piculs,

Yarn.—During the early part of the week the yarn market has been very firm and prices advanced some one to two taels and at the close the undertone was steady. Business for export has been booked some 8,000 to 9,000 bales in all counts and about 3,000 bales direct business with Domestic Mills is recorded.

(*Continued on next page*)

Exchange

BY B. Y. CHU

For the information of readers of the China Weekly Review unfamiliar with the intricate working of exchange in China, Mr. B. Y. Chu, a prominent Chinese banker of extensive experience in exchange dealings, has written a series of explanatory articles of which this is the ninth.

IX.

Bar Silver Shanghai to Hongkong

The Shanghai Loofangs (爐房) in melting bar silver into sycee, offer Tls. 110,00 for each 100 Canton tael weight of English silver (998 fine), or Tls. 111 for American silver (999 fine), However, some provincial mints offer prices considerably above these limits; so Shanghai banks often sell surplus silver or import it to obtain this premium.

Silver is generally imported into Shanghai in bars of 1000 ounces each, and is weighed in terms of the Canton tael weight. One ounce troy is equal to Canton tael weight .827815; so one thousand ounces will weigh 827.815 Canton tael weight. The market price varies according to the stock of silver and the demand from outports, which is from Hongkong and Tientsin chiefly. If the price is Tls.111.40, then 827.815 multiplied by 111.40 will give the price per bar of 1000 ounces, *i.e.* Tls. 922.09.

Expenses in connection with shipping silver from Shanghai to Hongkong are as follows:

Wharfage dues about	Tls. .30	per 1000 Haikwan taels
Freight	Tls 2.50	,, 1000 taels
Cartage	Tls. .05	,, bar
Coolie hire	Tls. .20	,, 1000 ,,
Commission	Tls.1.00	,, 1000 ,,
Insurance	Tls. .50	,, 1000 ,,
Theft insurance	Tls.1.25	,, 1000 ,,

The total charges are about ½%. The freight charges are generally subject to a rebate especially with the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. However, the theft insurance on boats of this Company is about double that of others.

Bar silver at Hongkong is weighed in Canton tael weight, then converted into Hongkong dollars at the fixed rate of 71.70 Canton taels to 100 Hongkong dollars. So 100 troy weighing 82.7815 Canton taels, will produce Hkg. $115.4553. If the Hongkong premium is 9% then 115.4553 multiplied by 109 will give the market price, that is Hkg.$1253.50 for each bar of 1000 ounces.

Whether it is profitable for the Shanghai banks to export silver to Hongkong depends on the Shanghai-Hongkong drawing rate. When the cost per 1000 ounces at Shanghai at 111.40 is Tls. 922.09 plus ½% for charges, the landing cost is Tls. 926.70. If the drawing rate is 75 a profit of Tls. 13.31 can be realized on each bar. If the drawing rate is 74¼, the profit is only Tls. 3.00 per bar.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Weekly Cotton Market Report

(*Continued from page 389*)

Liverpool, August 7. 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot	17.27	Pence
,, Oct	15.85	,,
,, Jan	15.52	,,

Market:—*Weak.*

New York, August 7, 1924.

New York Market:—

Oct	28.06	Cents
Dec	27.40	,,
Jan	27.28	,,
Mar	27.47	,,
May	27.62	,,
Spot	31.10	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, August 7, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	522	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan	,,	439	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	,,	493	,, ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Oct/Nov	Tls.	43.50
Shanghai, Spot	,,	46.00
M-ginned, Spot	,,	46.00
Taichong, Spot	,,	48.00
Shensi, No. 1 Nov/Dec	,,	42.00
Ningpo, Sept/Oct	,,	42.00

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, August 13, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of bar silver in London has eased off considerably during the week, to-day's quotation of 33 7/8d. for spot and forward being ¼d. and 1/16d respectively below those ruling last Wednesday. The price in New York has remained steady and after touching 69⅛c, closes at last week's quotation of 68⅝c. The New York/London rate improved consistently and closes @ 453⅛, roughly 7 points up on the week the highest rate quoted was 457. China has been reported as a seller but the weakness in London must be largely attributed to the improved cross-rate mentioned above. The official T/T rate on London has declined from 3/3¼d. to 3/2½d. Throughout the week the market has been on the easy side speculators being good buyers of sterling T/T and Yen, however to-day the position has been reversed and there are good sellers of sterling. Export paper has been more in evidence but the amount offering is still small. The market closes strong for sterling and weak for G.$ with the following rates offering 3/3 1/16d. 3/3 1/16d, Aug, Sept. 3/1 7/32d. Oct./Dec., 73 Aug. 73¼ Sept., 73½ Oct./Dec.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

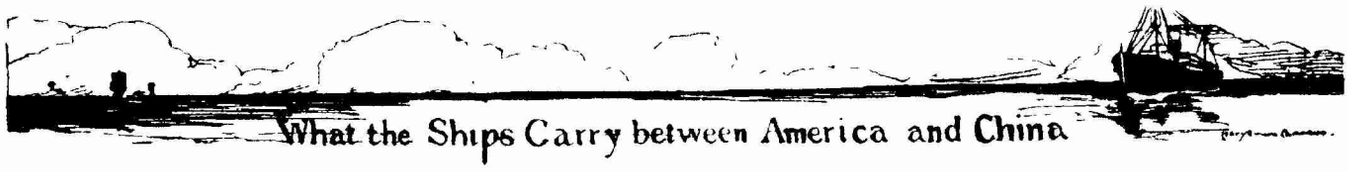
Sycee and Bar Silver	Tls. 45,942,000	an increase of Tls. 860,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....	$ 51,060,000	an increase of $ 220,000.
Silver Yen, ...	Yen,	800,000.

Estimated value Tls. 82,754,000 as against Tls. 51,174,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for June	Thursday Aug. 7	Friday Aug. 8	Saturday Aug 9	Monday Aug 11	Tuesday Aug. 12	Wed. Aug 13
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.308	3/3¼ 3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3 3/2 3/3	3/3¼
O. Dfts ,,	—	3.3 1/16 3.3 1/16	3/3 1/8	3/3 1/16	3/3 1/8	3/2 1/8	3/2 7/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/3½ 3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼ 3/3	3/2 5/8
T/T India	227.865	223 222½	223¼	225¼	227	229 227½	226
T/T France	1,395 000	1330 1320	1325	1330	1340	1310 1300	1310
T/T N. Y.	71.494	72 27¼	72	73¼	73¼	73 73¼	72½
T/T Hong	73.255	73¼ 73¼	73¼	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜ 73⅜	73⅜
T/T Japan	58.221	56½ 57¼	56⅝	56¾	56½	56½ 56⅝	57½
T/T Batavia	193.933	194 193	193	193	193½	193 193¾	190½
T/T Straits	71 481	71½ 72	72	72	72	72 72½	73
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred D/A	3/4.558	3/4½ 3/4¼	3/4¼	3/4¼	3/4¼	3/4¼ 3/4 3/4½	3/3¾
4m/s , D/P	—	3/4⅜ 3/4½	3/4½	3/4½	3/4¼	3/4¼	3/4
6m/s , D/A	3/4.933	3/4⅜ 3/4⅜	3/4⅝	3/4⅝	3/4⅝	3.4⅜ 3.4⅜	3/4⅛
4m/s B/F. (,, D/A, D/P)	1,465 000	1400 1390	1395	1400	1410	1380 1370	1380
4m/s N. Y Lc	73.994	75¼ 74¾	75½	75⅞	75⅝	76¼ 75⅝	75
4m/s ,, Docs	—	75⅜ 75¼	75⅜	76¼	76¼	76⅜ 76¼	75½

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Aug. 7	Aug. 8	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	Aug. 12	Aug. 13
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34 7/8	34⅜	34⅛	34¼	34 1/16	34 1/8
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 68⅜	G.$. 68½	G.$. 69⅛	G.$.68⅜	G.$ 69	G.$.68⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 276.10	Tls 276.00	Tls. 275.50	Tls. 275.20	Tls. 277.10	Tls. 277.20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	70 7375	70.8625	70.875	70.9125	70. 95	71.076
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	4½%	4½%	4%	4½%	4⅜%	4⅜%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 81. 79.
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 453⅛
London open Market of Dis 3 m/s.	3 13/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 15/16
,, 4	3⅞%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4¼
,, 6	4 1/16%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/9 15/16



Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. July 1.26 equalGold $1

S. S. Tatsuno Maru, July 10,

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	249

To Baltimore

Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	16

To Providence

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai, Bls. 21	,,	68 83

To Chicago

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,426

To New York

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls	311

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	20
Young Hyson, other Ports	Pls	306
Hyson, other Ports	,,	31
Bristles	,,	50
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	327
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	604
Hair, Human	,,	47
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	Pls.	39
Nutgalls	,,	252
Oil, Camphor	,,	280
Hats Rush	Pcs.	46,800
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	655

S. S. Stanley, July 7, from U. S. A.

Tinned Plates Plain	Pls.	375
Cheese	,,	12
Dextrine	,,	289
Flour, Corn	,,	45
Glucose	,,	32
Paper, Writing	,,	118
Sugar, Corn	,,	84
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	134
,, Caustic	,,	525
Starch	,,	38
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,-88
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	96,676
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	6
Scales	,,	270
Typewriters	,,	163

S. S. Italy Maru, July 8, from U. S. A.

Iron Plate Cuttings	Pls.	3,031
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	64
,, Bar, Old	,,	4,138
,, Hoops, Old	,,	637
,, Plates	,,	2,361
Iron Galvanized:		
Paper Fittings	,,	101
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	375
Indigo, Paste, Artificial	,,	720
Seaweed	,,	773
Stearine	,,	1,233
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,751
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,799

S. S. Siberia Maru, July 15,

To Baltimore

Bristles	Pls.	8

To Philadelphia

Hair, Horse	,,	95
Hair, Horse Tail	,,	5
Wool, Sheep's	,,	750

Foreign Goods.

Hair Horse	,,	106
,, ,, Tail	,,	85

To Chicago

Carpets	Hk Tls.	396

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other ports, Bls. 65	Pls.	97.35
Bristles	,,	100
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	83
Wool Sheep,'s	,,	2,495
Skins, Weasel	Pcs.	11,000
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	7,044

S. S. Kendal Castle, July 28,

To New York

Tea, Black, Shanghai	Pls.	1
Soap, Lye Residue	,,	194

S. S. President Madison, July 16,

To Seattle:

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	1
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	29
Egg, Whole, Dried	,,	37
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	16
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	496

To St. Louis.

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	281

To Luzerne, Pa :

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 40	Pls.	39.20

To Archbald Pa.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 15	Pls.	14.72

To Huntingdon.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 35	,,	34.49

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10.19

To Detroit:

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	886

To Kansas City:

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	263
Hyson, other Ports	,,	26

To Philadelphia.

Hair, Horse	Pls.	21
,, ,, Tails	,,	14

To Baltimore

Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	269
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	806
Umbrellas, Paper	Pcs.	9,900

To Buffalo:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 53	Pls.	51.53

To Chicago

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 190	,,	103 05

Tea, Green

Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	1,007
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	85
Soapstone Ornament	,,	23

To New York.

Silk Pongees, Honan	Pls.	8.88
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	4.26
Brassware	,,	15
Bristles	,,	120
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	33
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	200
Hats, Fibre	Pcs.	1,800
Skin Crosses, Lamb	,,	1,000
Skins, Badger	,,	145
,, Dog	,,	2,609
,, Goat, Tanned	,,	13.731
,, Kid	,,	5,250
,, Marmot	,,	24 861
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	23,998

S. S. Ibukisan Maru, July 18,

To San Francisco:

Beans	Pls.	150
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	30
Hair, Human	,,	99
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	22
Oil, Tea	,,	70
,, Wood	,,	565
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	1,617

To San Pedro.

Beans	Pls.	375
Oil, Wood	,,	329

S. S. President Adams, July 17,

To Philadelphia:

Wool, Sheep's	,,	548

To Boston.

Tea, Black, Shanghai	Pls.	1
Bristles	,,	70
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	12,511
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	180

To Chicago

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	304

To New York:

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls	1
Bristles	,,	304
Camphor	,,	200
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	351
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	1,168
,, ,, Moist	,,	1,500
Feathers	,,	360
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	Pls.	58
Oil, Camphor	,,	195
,, Refuse, Camphor	,,	62
,, Wood	,,	1,178
Seed, Sesamum	,,	840
Hats, Rush	Pcs	27,000
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	21,127

Foreign Goods

Indigo Paste, Artificial	Pls	234

S. S. Anna E. Morse, July 24,

To U. S. A., Chinese Goods

Hair, Human	Pls.	100

S. S. Dewey, July 15, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	814
Hides, Cow	,,	349

Timber:

Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	368,892

S. S President Cleveland, July 19,

To San Francisco:

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.11
Tea, Black Shanghai	,,	4
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	53
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	7
,, Green		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	329
,, Kiukiang	,,	2
,, other Ports	,,	4
Tea Green		
Young Hyson, Shanghai	,,	1
,, ,, other Ports	,,	50
Books, Printed	,,	13
Brassware	,,	55
Brass Cymbals	,,	14
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	88
,, Whole, Frozen	,,	750
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	26
,, ,, Moist	,,	150
Feathers	,,	15
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	6
Intestines, Goats', Salted	,,	4
Oil, Wood	,,	4,725
Woodware	,,	11
Carpets	Kk. Tls.	9,281
Treasure:		
Gold Bars	Hk. Tls.	128,230
Hair, Nets	Hk. Tls.	760

Foreign Goods.

Machines, Calculating	Pcs.	6

To Los Angeles.

Silk Pongees, Honan	Pls.	0.47
Beans	,,	257
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	165
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	15
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	478

To New Orleans.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	194

To South Beud, Ind.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	748

To Chicago

Intestines, Pigs', Salted	Pls.	3
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	3,276

To New York

Egg Albumen, Dried	Pls.	15
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	356
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	71
Skins, Goat, Tanned	Pcs.	4,782
,, Marmot	,,	9,661
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	8,844

S. S. Eurybates, July 15, from U. S. A.

Cotton Duck	Yds.	2,185
Cotton Goods, Unclassed	,,	142
Waterproof Cloth	,,	86
Cotton Yarn, Merceriezd	Pls.	36
Iron Nuts and Washers	,,	97
Iron Plates	,,	21
Iron Galvanized:		
Tubes	,,	779
Wire Shorts	,,	847
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	262
Glue, Cow	,,	118
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	349
Ink, Printing	,,	5
Leadfoil & Tinfoil Mixture	,,	1,598
Leather, Calf,	,,	2
Leather, Patent	,,	12
Paper, Unclassed	,,	116
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	11,543
Bells	Pcs.	288
Clocks	Pcs	307
Typewriters	,,	31

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R.T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Annenncements Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act fo Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

Aug. 10, 1924, Crim. No. 651, U. S. v. W. A. Adams; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 10, " " " 650, U. S. v. R. B. S. Chen; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Sawa Singh and Faung Zoen Tsu; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 9, 1924, Spec. Pro. No. 49, In re Lloyd Triestino S/S Navigation Co. v. Funder & Co. in the Italian Consular Court; restraining order to the American-Oriental Banking Corporation.

UNITED STATES v. LAWRENCE D. KEARNY

(Continued from last week)

In the absence of any authoritative ruling to the contrary we adopt this interpretation and apply it to the case at bar. The proposed witness (Admiral Tu) has rendered its application much easier by courteously offering through his legal representative to cooperate with the Court in presenting his evidence in this way.

The objection to the admissibility of the letter (Ex. 2) is, therefore, sustained, but it is ordered that a commission issue to R.T. Peyton-Griffin, Esquire, Official Reporter of this Court, to proceed to Nanking and there to take the deposition of Admiral H. K. Tu at as early a date as he is ready to give it.

JAMES B. TAYLOR, Plaintiff, v. THE ASIATIC MOTORS, INC., Defendant.

(Cause No 2321; decided October 6, 1923)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **Trespass:** ENTRY by driving away the lawful occupant's servants with a display of force in the nighttime is wrongful if not forcible and necessitates restitution.
2. ID: DAMAGES allowed for conceded prospective profits and rental.

Messrs Schuhl & Schoenfeld, by Mr. Schuhl, for plaintiff.

Messrs. Haskell & Moss, by Mr. Haskell, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action for trespass upon, and dispossession of, plaintiff from certain premises in Shanghai. Both parties claim through John A. Raynes to whom on August 1, 1923, the Shanghai Land Investment Co. Ltd., owner of the premises, gave the following instrument:

> "We beg to confirm the arrangements made whereby we rent to you for a period of seventeen months viz: from 1st Augnst, 1923 to 31st December, 1924, at a monthly rental of Tls. 150—the vacant site on which were formerly the premises No. 1/2 Astor Road". (Ex. 2)

On August 13, Mr. Raynes wrote plaintiff:

> "I hereby confirm that I have sublet to you the vacant site known as No. 1/2 Astor Road and now agreed to be leased to me by the Shanghai Land Investment Co. Ltd., at the same rent and upon the same terms as they have leased this site to me.
>
> In the event of my obtaining a renewal of this lease, you are to have the benefit of it.
>
> It is understood and agreed between us that in consideration of this arrangement I am to receive 10% of the profit at your garage upon the site in Astor Road".

The day following he wrote the owners:

> "Regarding your confirmation of my lease of the vacant corner, I thank you very much, but if I remember rightly in my conversation with Mr. Peebles, we agreed that, as we were to put up the building, the rent was not to begin until we were ready to begin operations.
>
> The plans are to pass the Council Thursday and we will then be in a position to commence work. However will take this up immediately with you upon my return which will be in two weeks." (Ex. 3)

A copy of this last communication appears to have been delivered to the plaintiff on the same day (August 14) as the preceding one. Which was

Aug. 10, 1924, Crim. No. 651, U. S. v. W. A. Adams; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

" 10, " " " 650, U. S. v. R. B. S. Chen; defendant fined $2, costs remitted.

Assignments for Hearing:

Sept. 9, 1924, Cause No. 2285, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.

" 16, " " " 2399, M. David v. A. B. Rosenfeld et al.

" 24, " " " 2268, E. Henry v. Soochow Brick & Tile Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Aug. 5, 1924, Cause No. 2465, S. Hughes et al. v. S/S "Owego"; libel in rem and in personam

" 6, " " " 2463, American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc. v. A. E. Jackson; discontinuance.

" 6, " " " 2324, In re American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc.; receiver's special report.

" 6, " " " 2445, In re Galen C. Blethen's will; inventory.

" 7, " " " 2375, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. H. Rosenberg; satisfaction of judgment.

" 7, " " " 2465, S. Hughes et al. v. S/S "Owego"; stipulat on to admit testimony.

" 8, " " " 2203, Brandt & Rodgers Ltd. v. C. Berthel & Co. Inc.; affidavit.

" 9, " " " 2361, The Dunlop Rubber Co. (China) Ltd. v. H. R. Emery; marshal's return of writ of exeoution.

" 12, " " " 2422, Wah Foong Hong v. Wah Chang Trading Corporation; motion for order requiring disclosure of names of partners.

(By the Commissioner)

Aug. 7, 1924, Civil No. 173, American Manufacturing Co. of China, Inc. v. H. H. Cameron; discontinuance.

" 7, " Crim. " 650, U. S. v. W. A. Adams; complaint.

" 7, " " " 651, U. S. v. R. B. S. Chen; complaint.

" 7, " Civil " 162, Soocha Singh v. American Express Co.; discontinuance.

" 7, " " " 159, Paul W. Kelly v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; motion to dismiss.

" 8, " Crim. " 652, U. S. v. H. D. Rodger; complaint.

" 12 " Civil " 179, J. de Jong v. P. N. Wilkins; petition; summons issued; marshal's return of summons.

" 12, " " " 177, Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; motion for judgment by default.

delivered first is not clear, nor does it seem to us material, since, by the communication to him, plaintiff was given the same terms as his lessor, and it is undisputed that the latter's request in his letter of August 14 to the effect that "rent was not to begin until we are ready to begin operations," was granted.

Pursuant to his instrument plaintiff entered into possession and began the erection of a garage. He testifies that the contract for this was signed on September 6, that material was accumulated on the place, the foundation laid and the walls built to a height of ten feet. At 2 o'clock on the morning of September 21 defendant's manager accompanied by six or seven others including two Sikhs, one of whom carried a stick, went to the premises, which were in charge of three coolies employed by plaintiff, caused them to open the gate and then ordered them to leave, which they did. On the following day plaintiff endeavored to reenter but was stopped by two of defendant's directors. Meanwhile, of course, all work on the building ceased.

Defendant denies that its entry was "unlawfully or with force." One of the plaintiff's coolies testifies that he was beaten. Defendant's witnesses deny this but it would not have been necessary in order to render the entry unlawful or even forcible.

> "It is sufficient if the entry is accompanied with such a display of force or circumstances of violence or terror as to give the party in possession reasonable ground to believe that he must yield in order to avoid a personal injury."[1]
>
> "Tho a man enter peaceably, yet if he turn the party out of possession by force, or frighten him out of possession by threats, it is a forcible entry."[2]

Defendant's post-midnight foray could hardly have seemed less than "a display of force" to the surprised coolies nor could they have expected other than force had they refused to leave. A different situation would have been presented had defendant's representative gone to plaintiff himself, in broad daylight, demanding possession and had the latter yielded voluntarily.

But regardless of whether the entry was forcible, we can see no escape from the conclusion that it was wrongful. The claim that Mr. Raynes had no authority to lease the premises to plantiff on August 13 militates equally against defendant; for when its alleged lease (Ex. 1) was executed, Mr. Raynes had no greater rights than on August 13. His new lease (Ex. 4), tho executed on September 17, did not take effect until October 1. It was quite a different instrument than its predecessor, with many more conditions and a distinct term (Oct. 1, 1923 to Mch. 1, 1925) but, until it went into force, the rights of Raynes were governed by the instrument of August 1 whose terms were made available to plaintiff and gave him a right of possession prior to defendant's.

It is further alleged in the answer that plaintiff's rights were terminated for non-payment of rent. But Mr. Raynes himself, on the witness stand, disclaimed

1. Corpus Juris XXVI, 804.
2. State v. Bennett, Harper (S. C.) 503, 18 Am. Dec. 664.

(Continued next week)

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... ... d.											9.05	T. P. L. Express	
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02	Tientsin East ... a.											—		
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39		—	1.39	Do. d.											13.00		9.35
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		T. P. L. Mail
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											13.20		10.06
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... ... d.											21.57		19.50
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		6.00
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20	Pukow ... ... a.											14.38		16.02
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10.00	Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19.48	Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2.04	5.58	Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.		7.10			10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.52	20.46	2.41
Do. d.												10.15	15.32	Wusih ... ... d.		8.22			11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Tientsin East... a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Peking ... ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.55	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.05	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	.	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17.16*	*18.15*	*19.20*	Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.	..	*8.23*	*9.23*	*13.43*	*15.48*	*17.38*	*18.38*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction .. .. d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16 07*	*18.48*	..	*22.27*
Kashai ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08		..	21.16	*Shanghai South ..... a.*	*8.56*	*9.55*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	.	..	21.46									
Yehzah ..... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction ..... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan ..... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	----	..	..	22.51	Siccawei ..... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	----			23.45	Jessfield ..... d.	.	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou ..... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	----			24.00	Shanghai North ..... a.		10.10	12.00		16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	1.30
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17. 5	21.45
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	---	---	17.56	21.57
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	---	---	18.15	22.15

Zahkou ..... dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	---	---	18.30	23.25
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao ..... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15